



US010130701B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Bickerton et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** US 10,130,701 B2
(45) **Date of Patent:** Nov. 20, 2018

(54) **CORONAVIRUS**

- (71) Applicant: **THE PIRBRIGHT INSTITUTE**,
Pirbright, Woking (GB)
- (72) Inventors: **Erica Bickerton**, Woking (GB); **Sarah Keep**, Woking (GB); **Paul Britton**,
Woking (GB)
- (73) Assignee: **THE PIRBRIGHT INSTITUTE**,
Woking, Pirbright (GB)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/328,179**(22) PCT Filed: **Jul. 23, 2015**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/GB2015/052124**§ 371 (c)(1),
(2) Date: **Jan. 23, 2017**(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO2016/012793**PCT Pub. Date: **Jan. 28, 2016**(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2017/0216427 A1 Aug. 3, 2017

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jul. 23, 2014 (GB) 1413020.7

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61K 39/215 (2006.01)
C12N 7/00 (2006.01)
C12N 9/12 (2006.01)
A61K 39/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A61K 39/215** (2013.01); **C12N 7/00**
(2013.01); **C12N 9/127** (2013.01); **C12Y**
207/07048 (2013.01); **A61K 2039/5254**
(2013.01); **A61K 2039/54** (2013.01); **C12N**
2770/20021 (2013.01); **C12N 2770/20022**
(2013.01); **C12N 2770/20034** (2013.01); **C12N**
2770/20051 (2013.01); **C12N 2770/20062**
(2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**CPC A61K 39/215
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,452,542 B2 * 11/2008 Denison C07K 14/005
424/221.1

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

WO	WO-2004/092360	A2	10/2004
WO	WO-2005/049814	A2	6/2005
WO	WO-2007/078203	A1	7/2007
WO	WO-2011/004146	A1	1/2011

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Sperry Journal of Virology, 2005, vol. 79, No. 6, pp. 3391-3400.*
Altschul et al., Basic local alignment search tool. *J. Mol. Biol.* 215: 403-10 (1990).

Ammayappan et al., Identification of sequence changes responsible for the attenuation of avian infectious bronchitis virus strain Arkansas DPI, *Arch. Virol.*, 154(3):495-9 (2009).

Anonymous: "EM_STD:KF377577", Oct. 30, 2013.

Armesto et al., A recombinant avian infectious bronchitis virus expressing a heterologous spike gene belonging to the 4/91 serotype, *PLoS One*, 6(8):e24352 (2011).

Armesto et al., The replicase gene of avian coronavirus infectious bronchitis virus is a determinant of pathogenicity, *PLoS One*, 4(10):e7384 (2009).

Armesto et al., Transient dominant selection for the modification and generation of recombinant infectious bronchitis coronaviruses, *Methods Mol. Biol.*, 454:255-73 (2008).

Ausubel et al., Short Protocols in Molecular Biology, 4th edition, Chapter 18 (1999).

Britton et al., Generation of a recombinant avian coronavirus infectious bronchitis virus using transient dominant selection, *J. Virol. Methods*, 123(2):203-11 (2005).

Britton et al., Modification of the avian coronavirus infectious bronchitis virus for vaccine development, *Bioeng. Bugs.*, 3(2):114-9 (2012).

Casais et al., Recombinant avian infectious bronchitis virus expressing a heterologous spike gene demonstrates that the spike protein is a determinant of cell tropism, *J. Virol.*, 77(16):9084-9 (2003).

Casais et al., Reverse genetics system for the avian coronavirus infectious bronchitis virus, *J. Virol.*, 75(24):12359-69 (2001).

Devereux et al., A comprehensive set of sequence analysis programmes for the VAX. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 12: 387-95 (1984).

Cavanagh et al., Manipulation of the infectious bronchitis coronavirus genome for vaccine development and analysis of the accessory proteins, *Vaccine*, 25(30):5558-62 (2007).

International Preliminary Report on Patentability, International Application No. PCT/GB2015/052124, dated Jan. 24, 2017.

International Search Report and Written Opinion, International Application No. PCT/GB2015/052124, dated Oct. 9, 2015.

Larkin et al., Clustal W and Clustal X version 2.0, Bioinformatics, 23(21):2947-8 (2007).

Menachery et al., Attenuation and restoration of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus mutant lacking 2'-o-methyltransferase activity, *J. Virol.*, 88(8):4251-64 (2014).

Tatusova et al., BLAST 2 Sequences, a new tool for comparing protein and nucleotide sequences, *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.*, 174(2):247-50 (1999).

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Bao Q Li

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Marshall, Gerstein & Borun LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides a live, attenuated coronavirus comprising a variant replicase gene encoding polyproteins comprising a mutation in one or more of non-structural protein(s) (nsp)-10, nsp-14, nsp-15 or nsp-16. The coronavirus may be used as a vaccine for treating and/or preventing a disease, such as infectious bronchitis, in a subject.

25 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets

Specification includes a Sequence Listing.

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Wang et al., Attenuation of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus strain MN184 using chimeric construction with vaccine sequence, *Virology*, 371(2):418-29 (2008).

Wei et al., Development and characterization of a recombinant infectious bronchitis virus expressing the ectodomain region of S1 gene of H120 strain, *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.*, 98(4):1727-35 (2014).

* cited by examiner

FIGURE 1

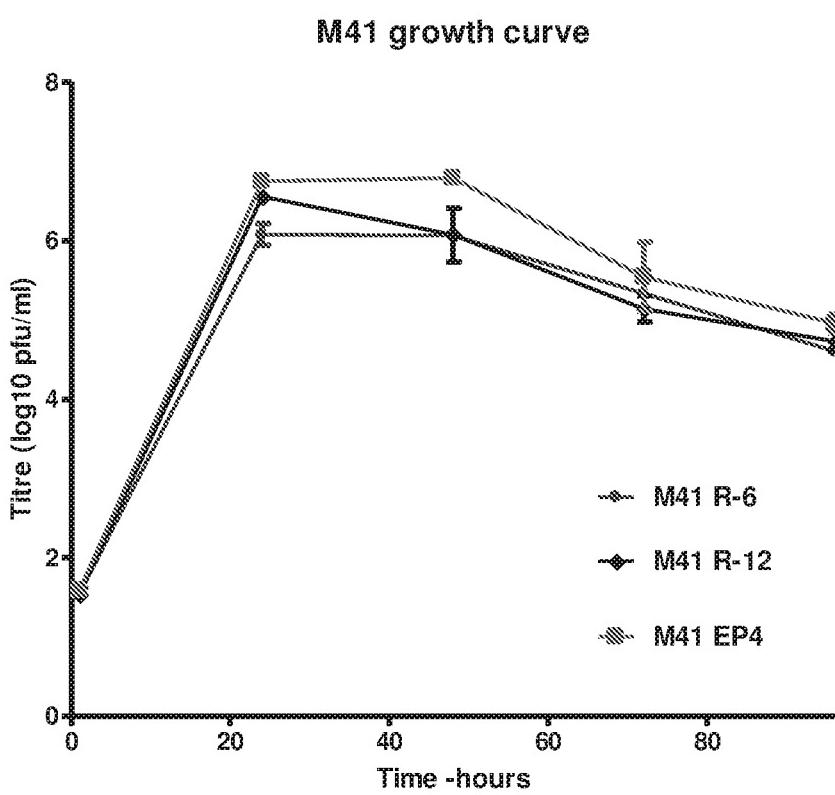


FIGURE 2

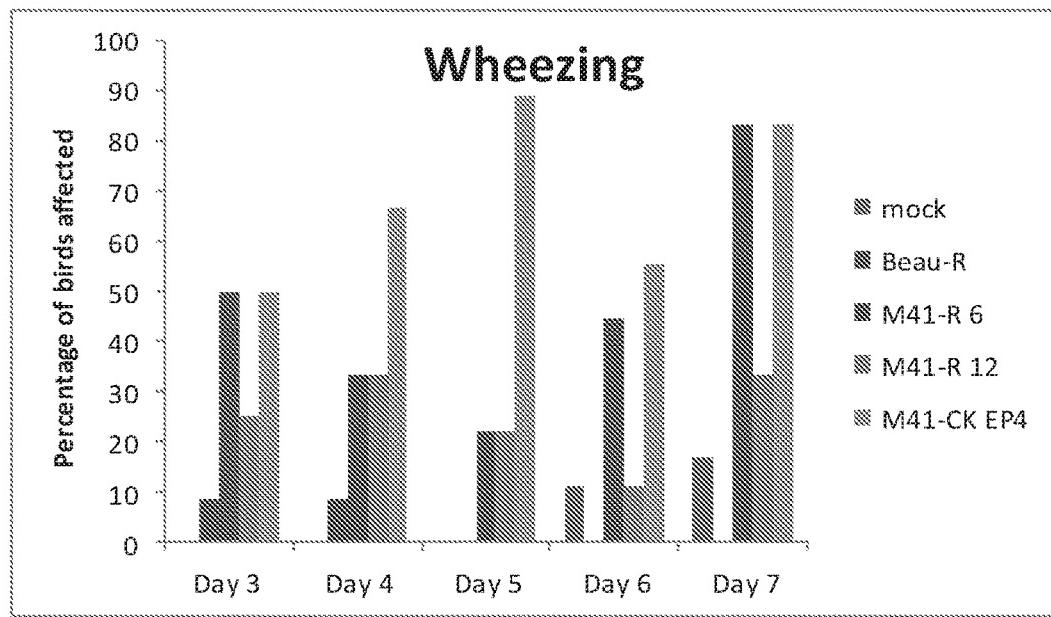
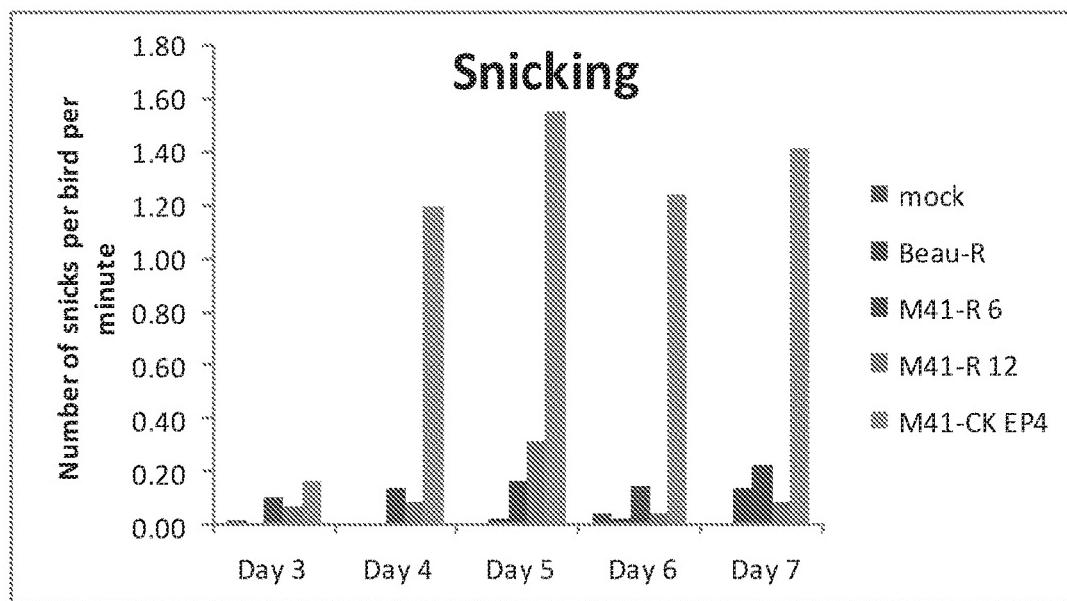


FIGURE 3

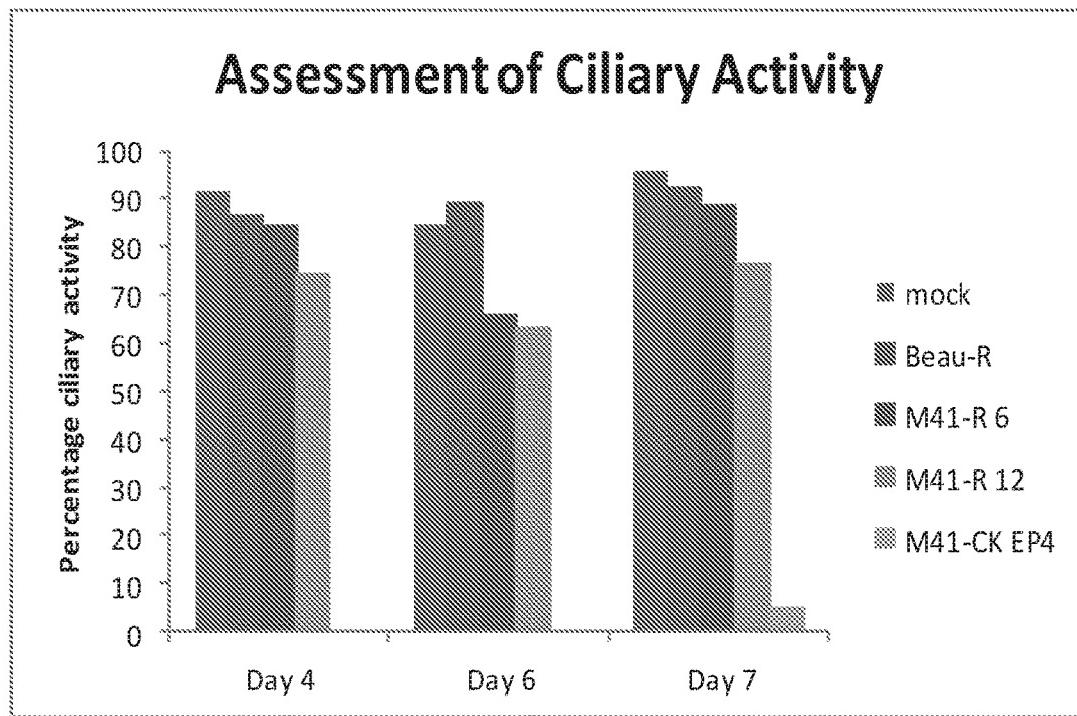


FIGURE 4

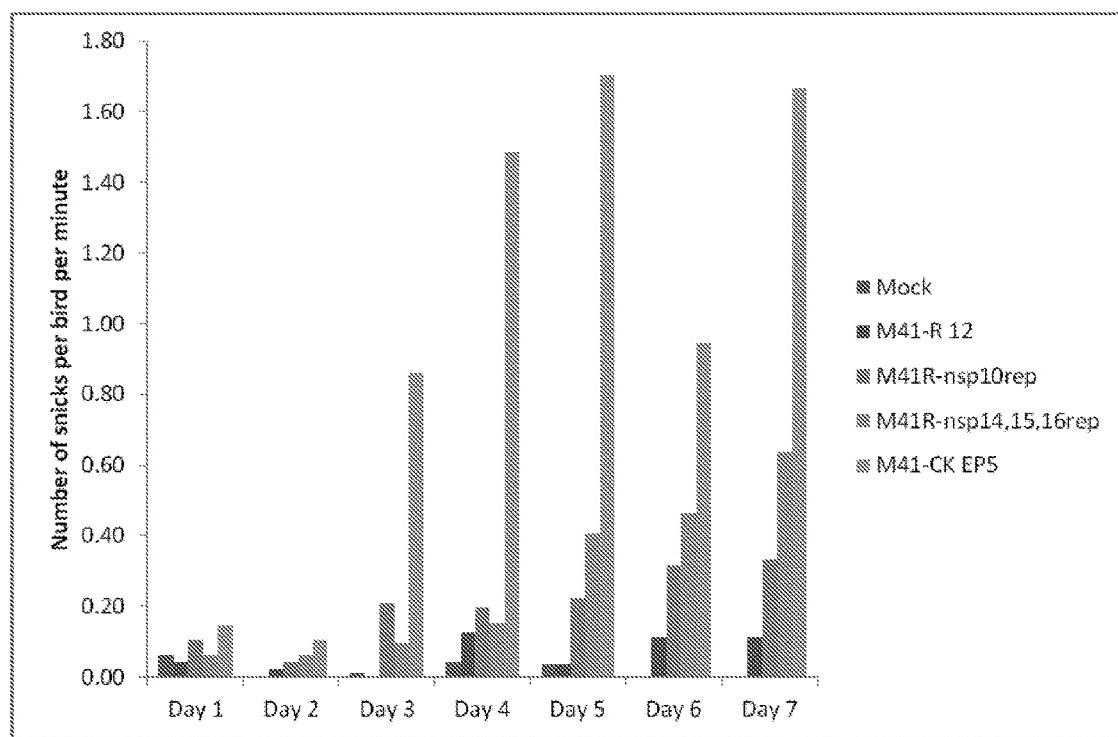


FIGURE 5

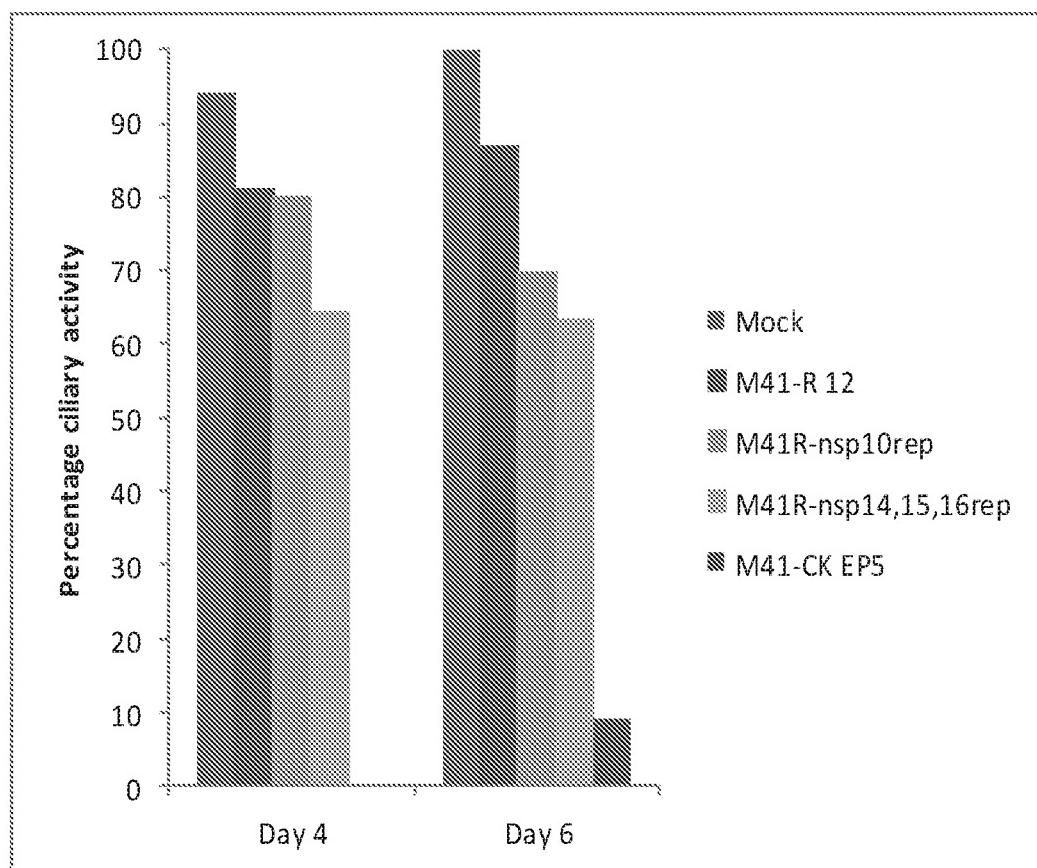


FIGURE 6

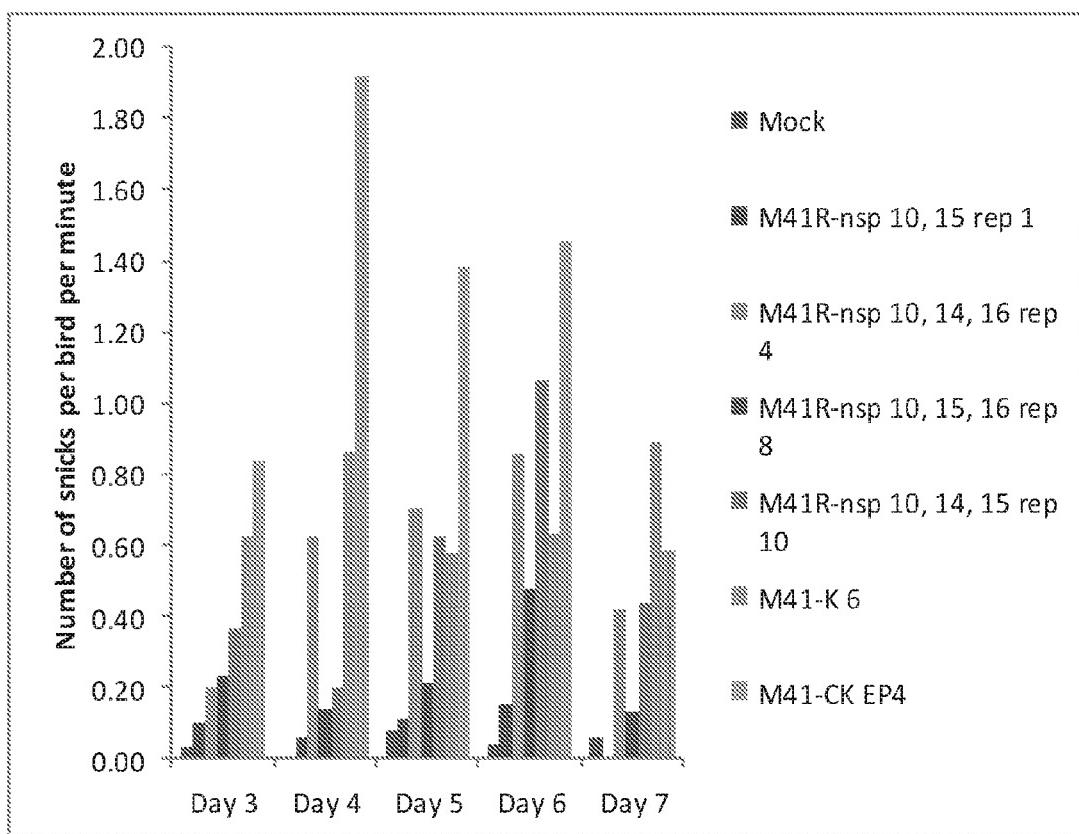


FIGURE 7

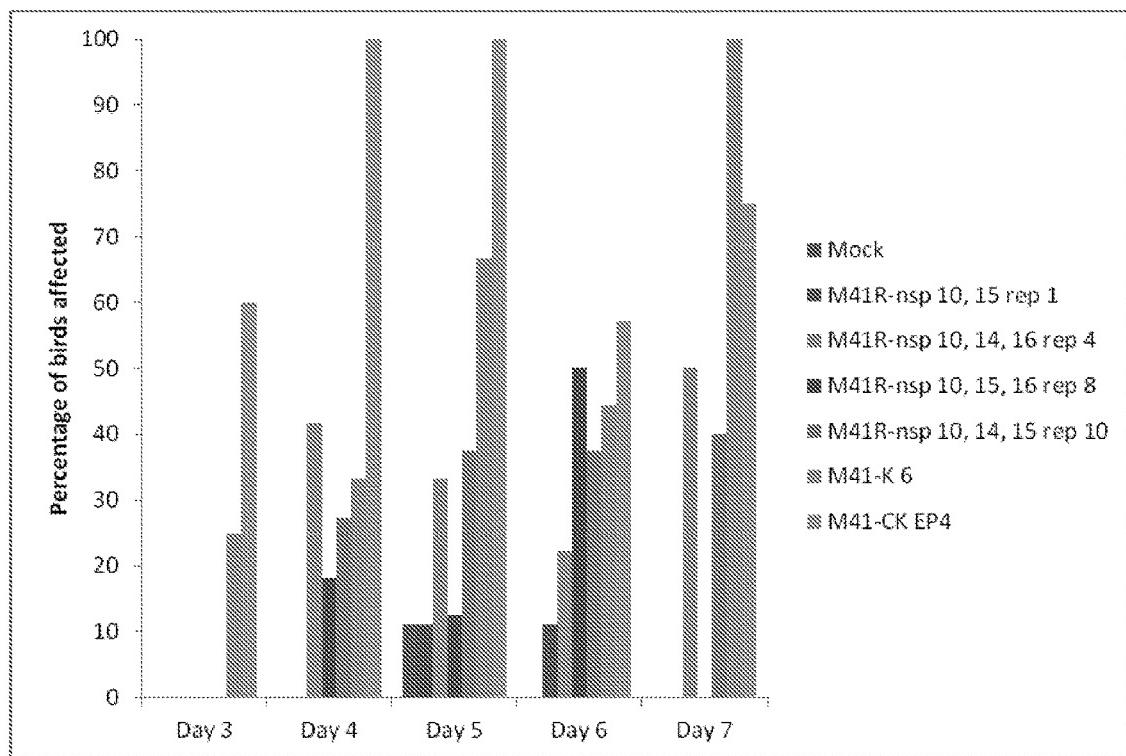


FIGURE 8

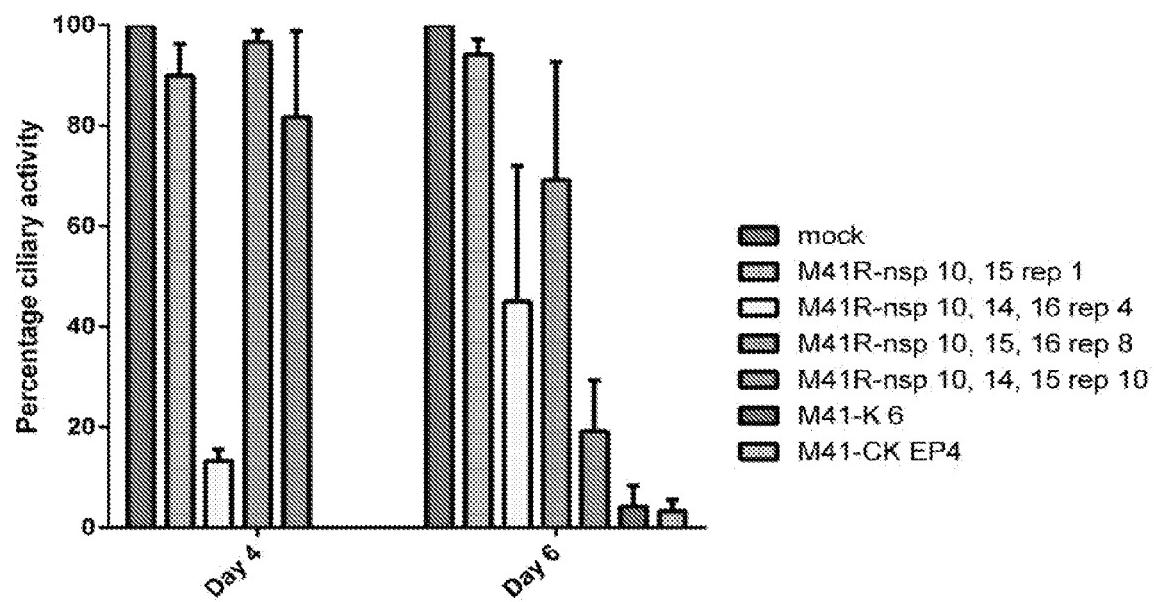
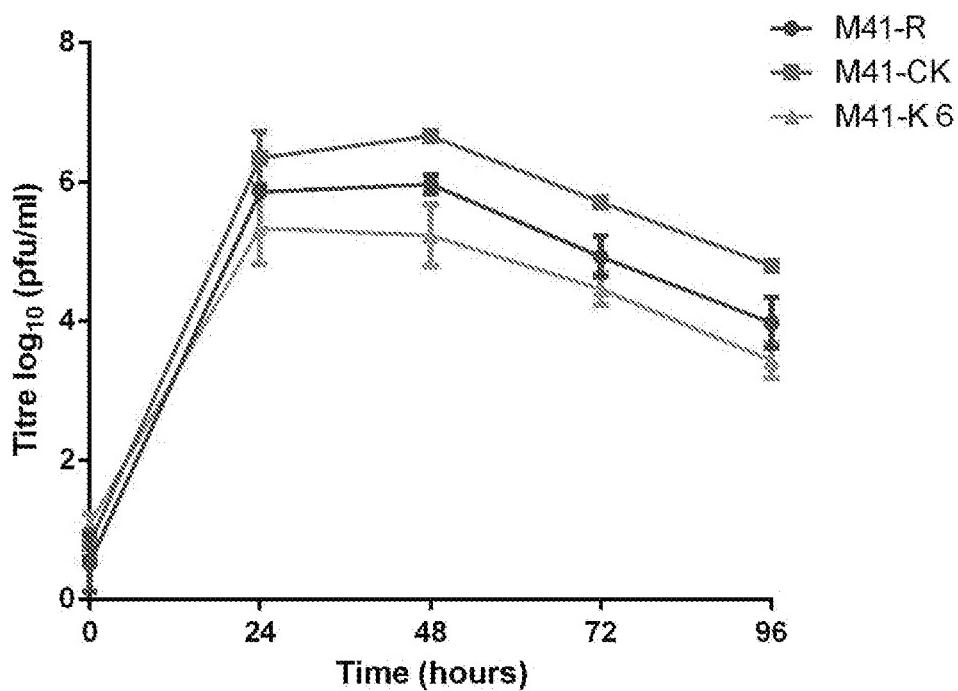


FIGURE 9

A



B

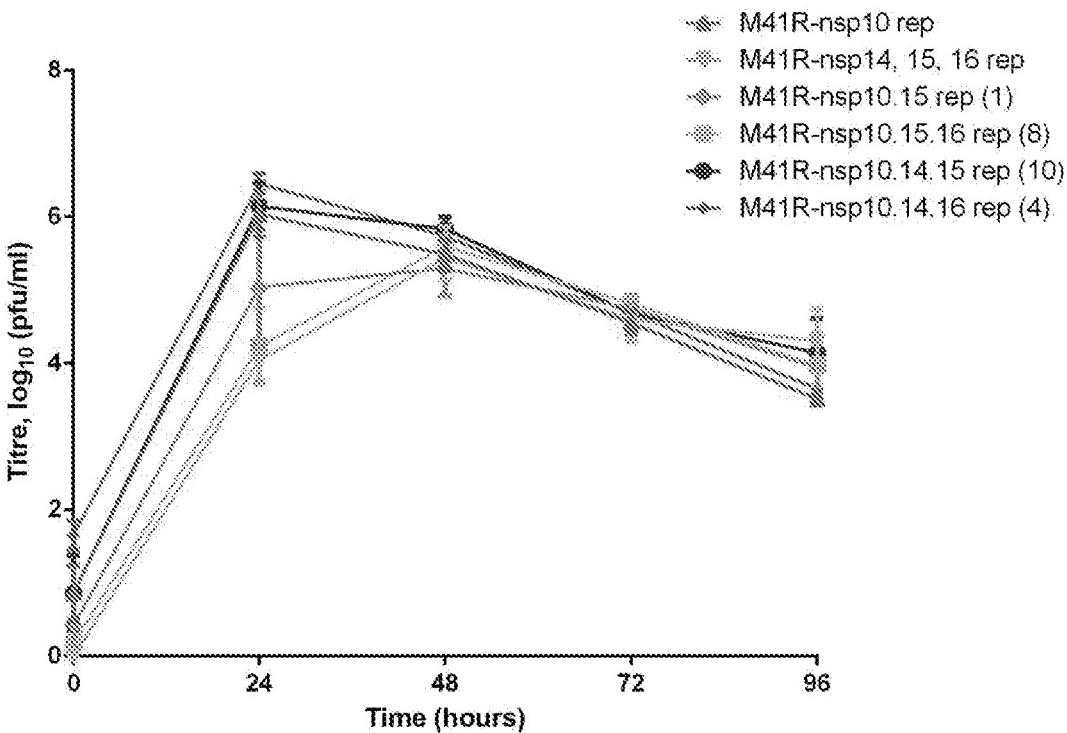


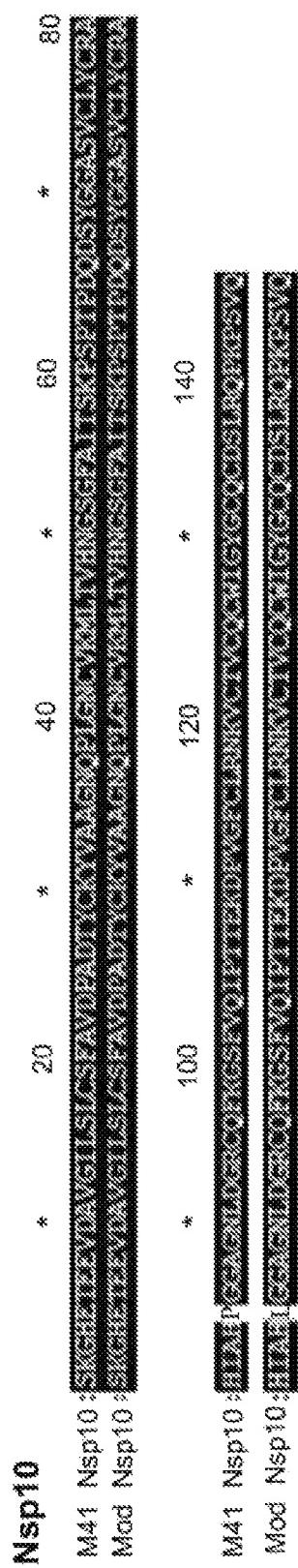
Fig. 10

Fig. 10 (cont.)

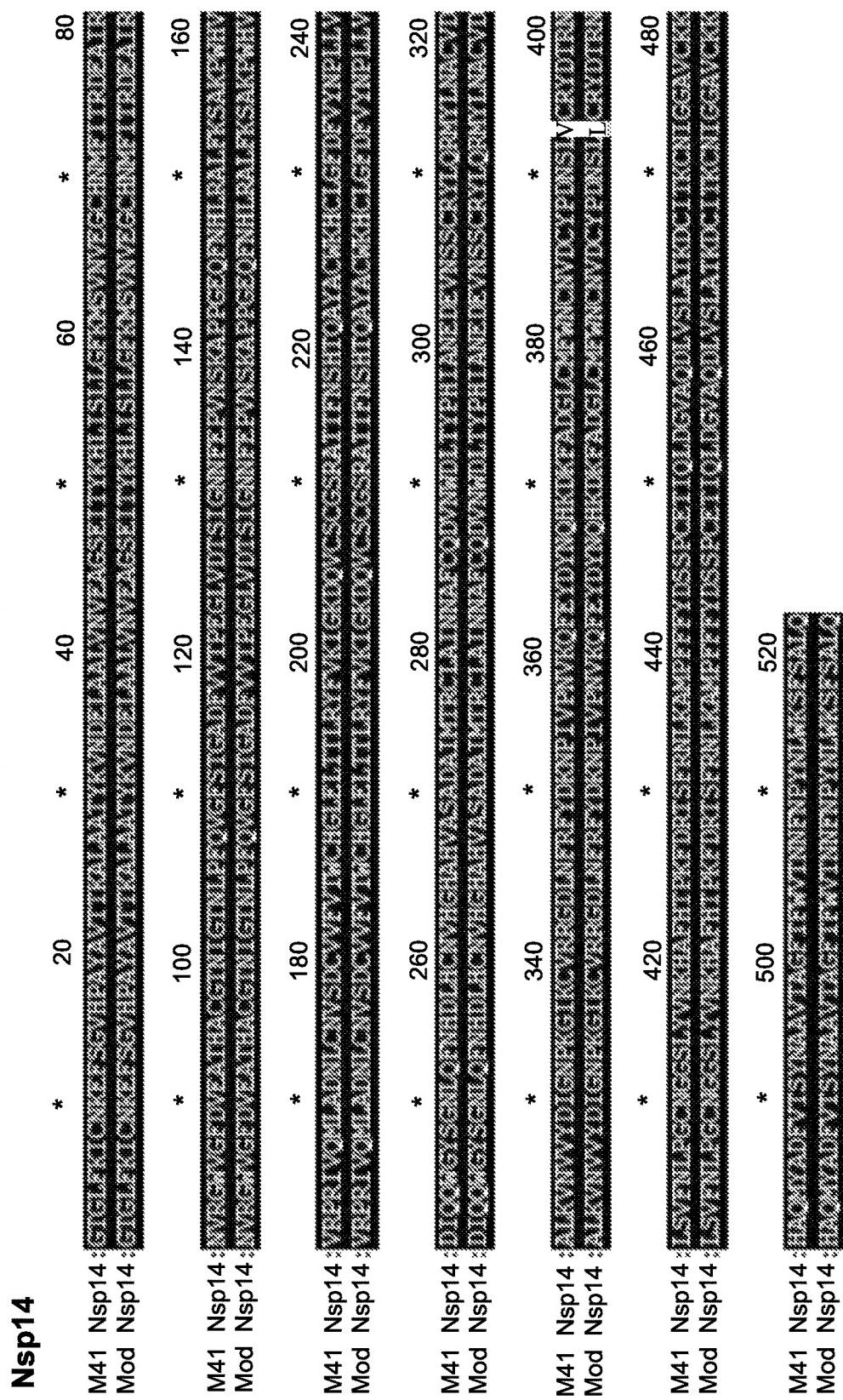


Fig. 10 (cont.)

Nsp15		*	20	*	40	*	60	*	80
M41	Nsp15	*							
Mod	Nsp15		S	I	L	A	V	E	N
			T	H	E	R	C	H	E
			E	N	T	E	N	T	E
Nsp15		*	100	*	120	*	140	*	160
M41	Nsp15	*							
Mod	Nsp15		S	I	L	A	V	E	N
			T	H	E	R	C	H	E
			E	N	T	E	N	T	E
Nsp15		*	180	*	200	*	220	*	240
M41	Nsp15	*							
Mod	Nsp15		S	I	L	A	V	E	N
			T	H	E	R	C	H	E
			E	N	T	E	N	T	E
Nsp15		*	260	*	280	*	300	*	320
M41	Nsp15	*							
Mod	Nsp15		S	I	L	A	V	E	N
			T	H	E	R	C	H	E
			E	N	T	E	N	T	E
Nsp15		*							
M41	Nsp15	*							
Mod	Nsp15		S	I	L	A	V	E	N
			T	H	E	R	C	H	E
			E	N	T	E	N	T	E

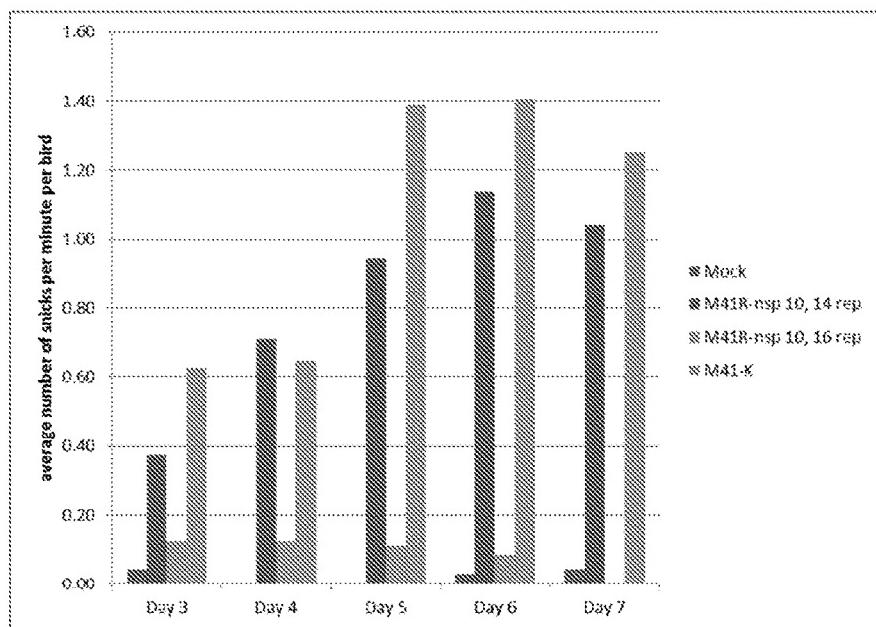
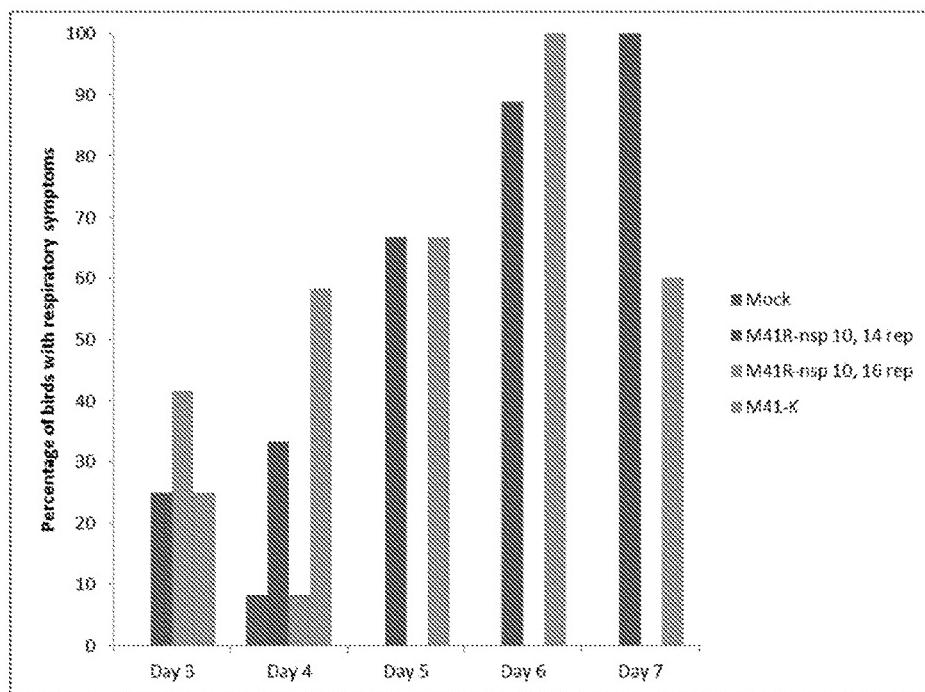
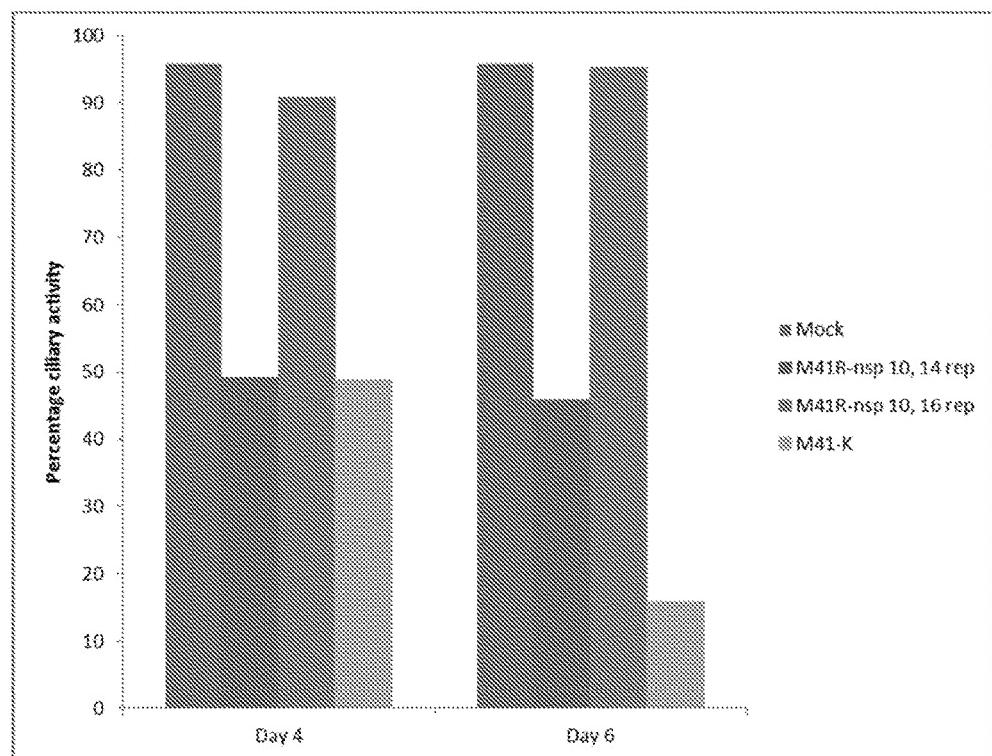
Fig. 11A**Fig. 11B**

Fig. 11C

1
CORONAVIRUS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an attenuated coronavirus comprising a variant replicase gene, which causes the virus to have reduced pathogenicity. The present invention also relates to the use of such a coronavirus in a vaccine to prevent and/or treat a disease.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

Avian infectious bronchitis virus (IBV), the aetiological agent of infectious bronchitis (IB), is a highly infectious and contagious pathogen of domestic fowl that replicates primarily in the respiratory tract but also in epithelial cells of the gut, kidney and oviduct. IBV is a member of the Order Nidovirales, Family Coronaviridae, Subfamily Corona viruses and Genus *Gammacoronavirus*; genetically very similar coronaviruses cause disease in turkeys, guinea fowl and pheasants.

Clinical signs of IB include sneezing, tracheal rales, nasal discharge and wheezing. Meat-type birds have reduced weight gain, whilst egg-laying birds lay fewer eggs and produce poor quality eggs. The respiratory infection predisposes chickens to secondary bacterial infections which can be fatal in chicks. The virus can also cause permanent damage to the oviduct, especially in chicks, leading to reduced egg production and quality; and kidney, sometimes leading to kidney disease which can be fatal.

IBV has been reported to be responsible for more economic loss to the poultry industry than any other infectious disease. Although live attenuated vaccines and inactivated vaccines are universally used in the control of IBV, the protection gained by use of vaccination can be lost either due to vaccine breakdown or the introduction of a new IBV serotype that is not related to the vaccine used, posing a risk to the poultry industry.

Further, there is a need in the industry to develop vaccines which are suitable for use in ovo, in order to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of vaccination programmes. A major challenge associated with in ovo vaccination is that the virus must be capable of replicating in the presence of maternally-derived antibodies against the virus, without being pathogenic to the embryo. Current IBV vaccines are derived following multiple passage in embryonated eggs, this results in viruses with reduced pathogenicity for chickens, so that they can be used as live attenuated vaccines. However such viruses almost always show an increased virulence to embryos and therefore cannot be used for in ova vaccination as they cause reduced hatchability. A 70% reduction in hatchability is seen in some cases.

Attenuation following multiple passage in embryonated eggs also suffers from other disadvantages. It is an empirical method, as attenuation of the viruses is random and will differ every time the virus is passaged, so passage of the same virus through a different series of eggs for attenuation purposes will lead to a different set of mutations leading to attenuation. There are also efficacy problems associated with the process: some mutations will affect the replication of the virus and some of the mutations may make the virus too attenuated. Mutations can also occur in the S gene which may also affect immunogenicity so that the desired immune response is affected and the potential vaccine may not protect against the required serotype. In addition there are problems associated with reversion to virulence and stability of vaccines.

2

It is important that new and safer vaccines are developed for the control of IBV. Thus there is a need for IBV vaccines which are not associated with these issues, in particular vaccines which may be used for in ovo vaccination.

SUMMARY OF ASPECTS OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have used a reverse genetics approach in order to rationally attenuate IBV. This approach is much more controllable than random attenuation following multiple passages in embryonated eggs because the position of each mutation is known and its effect on the virus, i.e. the reason for attenuation, can be derived.

Using their reverse genetics approach, the present inventors have identified various mutations which cause the virus to have reduced levels of pathogenicity. The levels of pathogenicity may be reduced such that when the virus is administered to an embryonated egg, it is capable of replicating without being pathogenic to the embryo. Such viruses may be suitable for in ovo vaccination, which is a significant advantage and has improvement over attenuated IBV vaccines produced following multiple passage in embryonated eggs.

Thus in a first aspect, the present invention provides a live, attenuated coronavirus comprising a variant replicase gene encoding polyproteins comprising a mutation in one or more of non-structural protein(s) (nsp)-10, nsp-14, nsp-15 or nsp-16.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein comprising one or more amino acid mutations selected from the list of:

Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6,
Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7;
Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8;
Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The replicase gene may encode a protein comprising the amino acid mutation Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

The replicase gene may encode a protein comprising the amino acid mutations Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7; Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8; and Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The replicase gene may encode a protein comprising the amino acid mutations Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6; Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7; Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8; and Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The replicase gene may comprise one or more nucleotide substitutions selected from the list of:

C to T at nucleotide position 12137;
G to C at nucleotide position 18114;
T to A at nucleotide position 19047; and
G to A at nucleotide position 20139;

compared to the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1.

The coronavirus may be an infectious bronchitis virus (IBV).

The coronavirus may be IBV M41.

The coronavirus may comprise an S protein at least part of which is from an IBV serotype other than M41.

For example, the S1 subunit or the entire S protein may be from an IBV serotype other than M41.

The coronavirus according to the first aspect of the invention has reduced pathogenicity compared to a coronavirus expressing a corresponding wild-type replicase, such that when the virus is administered to an embryonated egg, it is capable of replicating without being pathogenic to the embryo.

In a second aspect, the present invention provides a variant replicase gene as defined in connection with the first aspect of the invention.

In a third aspect, the present invention provides a protein encoded by a variant coronavirus replicase gene according to the second aspect of the invention.

In a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a plasmid comprising a replicase gene according to the second aspect of the invention.

In a fifth aspect, the present invention provides a method for making the coronavirus according to the first aspect of the invention which comprises the following steps:

- (i) transfecting a plasmid according to the fourth aspect of the invention into a host cell;
- (ii) infecting the host cell with a recombining virus comprising the genome of a coronavirus strain with a replicase gene;
- (iii) allowing homologous recombination to occur between the replicase gene sequences in the plasmid and the corresponding sequences in the recombining virus genome to produce a modified replicase gene; and
- (iv) selecting for recombining virus comprising the modified replicase gene.

The recombining virus may be a vaccinia virus.

The method may also include the step:

- (v) recovering recombinant coronavirus comprising the modified replicase gene from the DNA from the recombining virus from step (iv).

In a sixth aspect, the present invention provides a cell capable of producing a coronavirus according to the first aspect of the invention.

In a seventh aspect, the present invention provides a vaccine comprising a coronavirus according to the first aspect of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In an eighth aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating and/or preventing a disease in a subject which comprises the step of administering a vaccine according to the seventh aspect of the invention to the subject.

Further aspects of the invention provide:

the vaccine according to the seventh aspect of the invention for use in treating and/or preventing a disease in a subject.

use of a coronavirus according to the first aspect of the invention in the manufacture of a vaccine for treating and/or preventing a disease in a subject.

The disease may be infectious bronchitis (IB).

The method of administration of the vaccine may be selected from the group consisting of; eye drop administration, intranasal administration, drinking water administration, post-hatch injection and in ovo injection.

Vaccination may be by in ova vaccination.

The present invention also provides a method for producing a vaccine according to the seventh aspect of the invention, which comprises the step of infecting a cell according to the sixth aspect of the invention with a coronavirus according to the first aspect of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1—Growth kinetics of M41-R-6 and M41-R-12 compared to M41-CK (M41 EP4) on CK cells

FIG. 2—Clinical signs, snicking and wheezing, associated with M41-R-6 and M41-R-12 compared to M41-CK (M41 EP4) and Beau-R (Bars show mock, Beau-R, M41-R 6, M41-R 12, M41-CK EP4 from left to right of each timepoint).

FIG. 3—Ciliary activity of the viruses in tracheal rings isolated from tracheas taken from infected chicks. 100% ciliary activity indicates no effect by the virus; apathogenic, 0% activity indicates complete loss of ciliary activity, complete ciliostasis, indicating the virus is pathogenic (Bars show mock, Beau-R, M41-R 6, M41-R 12, M41-CK EP4 from left to right of each timepoint).

FIG. 4—Clinical signs, snicking, associated with M41-R-nsp10rep and M41R-nsp14,15,16rep compared to M41-R-12 and M41-CK (M41 EP5) (Bars show mock, M41-R12; M41R-nsp10rep; M41R-nsp14,15,16rep and M41-CK EP5 from left to right of each timepoint).

FIG. 5—Ciliary activity of M41R-nsp10rep and M41R-nsp14,15,16rep compared to M41-R-12 and M41-CK in tracheal rings isolated from tracheas taken from infected chicks (Bars show mock; M41-R12; M41R-nsp10rep; M41R-nsp14,15,16rep and M41-CK EP5 from left to right of each timepoint).

FIG. 6—Clinical signs, snicking, associated with M41R-nsp10, 15rep, M41R-nsp10, 14, 15rep, M41R-nsp10, 14, 16rep, M41R-nsp10, 15, 16rep and M41-K compared to M41-CK (Bars show mock, M41R-nsp10,15rep1; M41R-nsp10,14,16rep4; M41R-nsp10,15,16rep8; M41R-nsp10,14, 15rep10; M41-K6 and M41-CK EP4 from left to right of each timepoint).

FIG. 7—Clinical signs, wheezing, associated with M41R-nsp10, 15rep, M41R-nsp10, 14, 15rep, M41R-nsp10, 14, 16rep, M41R-nsp10, 15, 16rep and M41-K compared to M41-CK (Bars show mock, M41R-nsp10,15rep1; M41R-nsp10,14,16rep4; M41R-nsp10,15,16rep8; M41R-nsp10,14, 15rep10; M41-K6 and M41-CK EP4 from left to right of each timepoint).

FIG. 8—Ciliary activity of M41R-nsp10, 15rep, M41R-nsp10, 14, 15rep, M41R-nsp10, 14, 16rep, M41R-nsp10, 15, 16rep and M41-K compared to M41-CK in tracheal rings isolated from tracheas taken from infected chicks (Bars show mock, M41R-nsp10,15rep1; M41R-nsp10,14,16rep4; M41R-nsp10,15,16rep8; M41R-nsp10,14,15rep10; M41-K6 and M41-CK EP4 from left to right of each timepoint).

FIG. 9—Growth kinetics of rIBVs compared to M41-CK on CK cells. FIG. 9A shows the results for M41-R and M41-K. FIG. 9B shows the results for M41-nsp10 rep; M41R-nsp14, 15, 16 rep; M41R-nsp10, 15 rep; M41R-nsp10, 15, 16 rep; M41R-nsp10, 14, 15 rep; and M41R-nsp10, 14, 16.

FIG. 10—Position of amino acid mutations in mutated nsp10, nsp14, nsp15 and nsp16 sequences.

FIG. 11—A) Snicking; B) Respiratory symptoms (wheezing and rales combined) and C) Ciliary activity of rIBV M41R-nsp 10,14 rep and rIBV M41R-nsp 10,16 rep compared to M41-CK (Bars show mock, M41R-nsp10,14rep; M41R-nsp10,16rep and M41-K from left to right of each timepoint).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention provides a coronavirus comprising a variant replicase gene which, when expressed in the 60 coronavirus, causes the virus to have reduced pathogenicity compared to a corresponding coronavirus which comprises the wild-type replicase gene.

Coronavirus

Gammacoronavirus is a genus of animal virus belonging 65 to the family Coronaviridae. Coronaviruses are enveloped viruses with a positive-sense single-stranded RNA genome and a helical symmetry.

The genomic size of coronaviruses ranges from approximately 27 to 32 kilobases, which is the longest size for any known RNA virus.

Coronaviruses primarily infect the upper respiratory or gastrointestinal tract of mammals and birds. Five to six different currently known strains of coronaviruses infect humans. The most publicized human coronavirus, SARS-CoV which causes severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), has a unique pathogenesis because it causes both upper and lower respiratory tract infections and can also cause gastroenteritis. Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) also causes a lower respiratory tract infection in humans. Coronaviruses are believed to cause a significant percentage of all common colds in human adults.

Coronaviruses also cause a range of diseases in livestock animals and domesticated pets, some of which can be serious and are a threat to the farming industry. Economically significant coronaviruses of livestock animals include infectious bronchitis virus (IBV) which mainly causes respiratory disease in chickens and seriously affects the poultry industry worldwide; porcine coronavirus (transmissible gastroenteritis, TGE) and bovine coronavirus, which both result in diarrhoea in young animals. Feline coronavirus has two forms, feline enteric coronavirus is a pathogen of minor clinical significance, but spontaneous mutation of this virus can result in feline infectious peritonitis (FIP), a disease associated with high mortality.

There are also two types of canine coronavirus (CCoV), one that causes mild gastrointestinal disease and one that has been found to cause respiratory disease. Mouse hepatitis virus (MHV) is a coronavirus that causes an epidemic murine illness with high mortality, especially among colonies of laboratory mice.

Coronaviruses are divided into four groups, as shown below:

Alpha

- Canine coronavirus (CCoV)
- Feline coronavirus (FeCoV)
- Human coronavirus 229E (HCoV-229E)
- Porcine epidemic diarrhoea virus (PEDV)
- Transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV)
- Human Coronavirus NL63 (NL or New Haven)

Beta

- Bovine coronavirus (BCoV)
- Canine respiratory coronavirus (CRCoV)—Common in SE Asia and Micronesia
- Human coronavirus OC43 (HCoV-OC43)
- Mouse hepatitis virus (MHV)
- Porcine haemagglutinating encephalomyelitis virus (HEV)
- Rat coronavirus (Roy). Rat Coronavirus is quite prevalent in Eastern Australia where, as of March/April 2008, it has been found among native and feral rodent colonies.
- (No common name as of yet) (HCoV-HKU1)
 - Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV)

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV)

Gamma

- Infectious bronchitis virus (IBV)
- Turkey coronavirus (Bluecomb disease virus)
- Pheasant coronavirus
- Guinea fowl coronavirus

Delta

- Bulbul coronavirus (BuCoV)
- Thrush coronavirus (ThCoV)
- Munia coronavirus (MuCoV)
- Porcine coronavirus (PorCov) HKU15

The variant replicase gene of the coronavirus of the present invention may be derived from an alphacoronavirus such as TGEV; a betacoronavirus such as MHV; or a gammacoronavirus such as IBV.

As used herein the term "derived from" means that the replicase gene comprises substantially the same nucleotide sequence as the wild-type replicase gene of the relevant coronavirus. For example, the variant replicase gene of the present invention may have up to 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98% or 99% identity with the wild type replicase sequence. The variant coronavirus replicase gene encodes a protein comprising a mutation in one or more of non-structural protein (nsp)-10, nsp-14, nsp-15 or nsp-16 when compared to the wild-type sequence of the non-structural protein.

IBV

Avian infectious bronchitis (IB) is an acute and highly contagious respiratory disease of chickens which causes significant economic losses. The disease is characterized by respiratory signs including gasping, coughing, sneezing, tracheal rales, and nasal discharge. In young chickens, severe respiratory distress may occur. In layers, respiratory distress, nephritis, decrease in egg production, and loss of internal egg quality and egg shell quality are common.

In broilers, coughing and rattling are common clinical signs, rapidly spreading in all the birds of the premises. Morbidity is 100% in non-vaccinated flocks. Mortality varies depending on age, virus strain, and secondary infections but may be up to 60% in non-vaccinated flocks.

The first IBV serotype to be identified was Massachusetts, but in the United States several serotypes, including Arkansas and Delaware, are currently circulating, in addition to the originally identified Massachusetts type.

The IBV strain Beaudette was derived following at least 150 passages in chick embryos. IBV Beaudette is no longer pathogenic for hatched chickens but rapidly kills embryos.

H120 is a commercial live attenuated IBV Massachusetts serotype vaccine strain, attenuated by approximately 120 passages in embryonated chicken eggs. H52 is another 45 Massachusetts vaccine, and represents an earlier and slightly more pathogenic passage virus (passage 52) during the development of H120. Vaccines based on H120 are commonly used.

IB QX is a virulent field isolate of IBV. It is sometimes known as "Chinese QX" as it was originally isolated following outbreaks of disease in the Qingdao region in China in the mid 1990s. Since that time the virus has crept towards Europe. From 2004, severe egg production issues have been identified with a very similar virus in parts of Western Europe, predominantly in the Netherlands, but also reported from Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark and in the UK.

The virus isolated from the Dutch cases was identified by the Dutch Research Institute at Deventer as a new strain that they called D388. The Chinese connection came from further tests which showed that the virus was 99% similar to the Chinese QX viruses. A live attenuated QX-like IBV vaccine strain has now been developed.

IBV is an enveloped virus that replicates in the cell cytoplasm and contains an non-segmented, single-stranded, positive sense RNA genome. IBV has a 27.6 kb RNA genome and like all coronaviruses contains the four structural proteins; spike glycoprotein (S), small membrane pro-

tein (E), integral membrane protein (M) and nucleocapsid protein (N) which interacts with the genomic RNA.

The genome is organised in the following manner: 5'UTR—polymerase (replicase) gene—structural protein genes (S-E-M-N)—UTR 3'; where the UTR are untranslated regions (each ~500 nucleotides in IBV).

The lipid envelope contains three membrane proteins: S, M and E. The IBV S protein is a type I glycoprotein which oligomerizes in the endoplasmic reticulum and is assembled into homotrimer inserted in the virion membrane via the transmembrane domain and is associated through non-covalent interactions with the M protein. Following incorporation into coronavirus particles, the S protein is responsible for binding to the target cell receptor and fusion of the viral and cellular membranes. The S glycoprotein consists of four domains: a signal sequence that is cleaved during synthesis; the ectodomain, which is present on the outside of the virion particle; the transmembrane region responsible for anchoring the S protein into the lipid bilayer of the virion particle; and the cytoplasmic tail.

All coronaviruses also encode a set of accessory protein genes of unknown function that are not required for replication in vitro, but may play a role in pathogenesis. IBV

encodes two accessory genes, genes 3 and 5, which both express two accessory proteins 3a, 3b and 5a, 5b, respectively.

The variant replicase gene of the coronavirus of the present invention may be derived from an IBV. For example the IBV may be IBV Beaudette, H120, H52, IB QX, D388 or M41.

The IBV may be IBV M41. M41 is a prototypic Massachusetts serotype that was isolated in the USA in 1941. It is an isolate used in many labs throughout the world as a pathogenic lab strain and can be obtained from ATCC (VR-21TM). Attenuated variants are also used by several vaccine producers as IBV vaccines against Massachusetts serotypes causing problems in the field. The present inventors chose to use this strain as they had worked for many years on this virus, and because the sequence of the complete virus genome is available. The M41 isolate, M41-CK, used by the present inventors was adapted to grow in primary chick kidney (CK) cells and was therefore deemed amenable for recovery as an infectious virus from a cDNA of the complete genome. It is representative of a pathogenic IBV and therefore can be analysed for mutations that cause either loss or reduction in pathogenicity.

The genome sequence of IBV M41-CK is provided as SEQ ID NO: 1.

IBV M41-CK Sequence

SEQ ID NO: 1

```

ACTTAAGATAGATATTAATATATATCTATCACACTAGCCTTGCCTAGATTCCAACCTTA
ACAAAACGGACTAAATACCTACAGCTGGTCCTCATAGGTGTTCCATTGCAGTGCACCTT
AGTGCCCTGGATGGCACCTGCCACCTGTCAGGTTTGTATTAAATCTTATTGTTGC
TGGTATCACTGCTTGTGCGTCTCACTTATACATCCGTTGCTGGGCTACCTAG
TATCCACGGCTTACGGGCGCCGTGGCTGGTTCGAGTGCAGAACCTCTGGTTCATCTA
GCGGTAGGGGGTGTGTTAGTAGCAGCTACCGGGTCTGGTGTGAAATAC
GGGGTCACCTCCCCCACATAACCTCTAAGGGCTTTGAGCCTAGCCTGGCTACGTTCT
CGCATAAGGTGGCTATACGACGTTGTAGGGGGTAGTGCAAACACCCCTGAGGTGAC
AGGTTCTGGTGGTGTAGTGAGCAGACATAACATAGACAGTGACAACATGGCTTCAAGC
CTAAAACAGGGAGTATCGCGAAACTAAGGGATGTCATTGTTGTATCCAAAGAGATTGCT
GAACAACTTGTGACGCTTGTGTTCTACGTACACAAACCTAAGGATTACGCTGAT
GCTTTGCGATTAGGCAGAAGTTGATCGTAATCTGCAGACTGGAAACAGTTCAAATT
GAAACTGTGTGGCTCTTCTCTGAAGGGAGTTGACAAAATAACACCTGGCTCCCA
GCAAAAGCTTAAAGGCCATTCTAAGTGGCAGATTAGAAGACATCTGGTGTCTCT
CCCTTGCAAGAAAATACGTGAACTTTGAAGACAGCATGCCAGTGGCTCTTACTGTA
GAAACACTGGATGCTCGTCACAAACTCTTGATGAAATTGGACCTACTGAAATACTT
TGGCTTCAGGTGGCAGCAAAATCCAAGTTGGCTATGGCGATGCGCAGGCTTGGTGA
GAAGTACTGCAAAAGTCATGGATGCTTGGGCTAAATATGAGTGCTCTTCCAGATT
TTTAAACAAACAAATAGTCAGAATTTCAAAAAGCCTGGCTATTGAGAATGTGAGT
GAATTACACAGCGTATTGCGACTTAAGATGGCTTGCTAAGTGTGCAAAGTCCATT
ACTGTTGGTTATGGAGAGGACTCTAGTTGTTAGAGAGTTGCAGGAACCTGTCTGCA
AGCATTAAATGGTGTGCAAATTCTTGAAGAAGACTCCAAATGGTTCATGGTGTCT
AAAATTTCACTACACTGCTTCTTAGGGAGGCTGCAGTGAAAATTGTGGATAACATA
CCAAATGCACCGAGAGGCACTAAAGGGTTGAAGTCGTTGGTAATGCCAAAGGTACACAA

```

-continued

GTTGTGCGTGGCATGGAAATGACTAACACTGGTGAGCAAAAGCTGAAATTGCT
 GTGGAGTCAGAAGGTTGGTGCATTTGGGACATCTTGCTATGCTTAAGAGT
 GGTGATCGCTTACCGGCACCTTCAGGAAATTGCTATGATGTGCATTGT
 TGTGAGCGTGTCTGTCTTGATGGTGAACACCGGAGATAATGATGGACTTATT
 CTTGCAGCAATCTACTCTTCTTAGTGTGCAGAACTTGTGGCAGCCATTAAAAGGGT
 GAACCATTAAGTTCTGGGTCAAAATTGTTGATGCAAAGGATGCAGCAGTTCTTT
 ACATTAGCGAAGGCTGCTACTATTGAGATGTTGAAGCTGTTCAATCAGCGGTG
 AAAGTAGAAGATGTTGGTCTTCACTTACTGAAAGTCTTGAATTCTGGAGGCTTGCA
 TATGGAAAAGTGCCTAATCTGAAGAATTGTTAAGACTGTTGTAAGGCTAAATG
 GCGATTGTGATTTAGCGACAGTGCTGGAGAGGGCATGGCATCTGTTGCAAGTC
 ATCTATAAAGTAGGTGGTCTTTACTAAAGTGTGACTTTGAAAGGAAATTGGAAA
 GGTTTTGTGACAGTTGAAAGAGCTAAGCTCATTGCACTGAAACCCCTGTGTTTG
 AAAGGAGTTGACAGCATTGTTCAACTATTGCTGGATGCAATACTGTTATGTATAAA
 AGTTTAAGAAGTGTGCACTGGTAGAATCCATGGAGACTGCTCTGGAAAGGAGGT
 GTGCACAAAATTATTCAAGAGGGCGATGAAATTGGTTGAGGGCATTGATAGTATTGAT
 GTGAAGATCTGGTGTGTTCAAGAAAATTGATTGATTTGATGTTGATAATGT
 AACACTCCAGAGAACCAACCGGTATATGGTCAAAATCGAGGATGACGGAAAGAACTAC
 ATGTTCTCCGCTTCAAAAGGATGAGAACATTATTACACCAATGTCACAGCTGGT
 GCTATTAAATGTGTTGCAAAGCAGGGTAAACTGTCACCTTGGAGAAACTACTGTG
 CAAGAAAATACCACCACTGATGTTGTTATTAGGTTAGCATTGAGTGTGTTGAA
 CCATGGAATAACAATCTTCAAAAGGCTTATAAGGAGCCCATTGAAGTAGAGACAGACCTC
 ACAGTTGAACAATTGCTCTGTGGCTATGAGAAAATGTTGATGATCTCAAGCTGTT
 CGGAGGCTCAGAACCAACCACTTGAGAATGTCACACTGTTGATAAGAATGGTAA
 GATTGGATTGCATAAAATCATGCCATCTGATCTATCGTATTGAGAGGCCATGAC
 ATCGAGGAAGAAGATGCAAGAAGATGACACGGATTCAAGGATGCTGAGGAGTGTGAC
 ACTAATTCAAGATGTGAAGAAGAAGATGAGGATACTAAAGTGTGGCTTTACAAAGAC
 CCGGAGGTAACAAATTCCTGCCTTGTGATTAGCGTCAACATGGATGT
 ATTGTTCATAGGACGCTCTCGATGTTGAAATTACCATCTGGTGAAGAAACCTTGTT
 GTCAATAACTGCTTGAAGGGCTGTTAAAGCTCTCCGAGAAAGTTGATGTTCTA
 GGTGACTGGGTGAGGCTGTTGATGCGCAAGAACATTGTCACAAAGAACACTCGG
 GTCATATCTGAGAAATCAGTTGAGGGTTTACTGGTAGTTGATGCAATGGCTGAAACAA
 GCTATTGTTGAAGAGCAGGAAATAGTACCTGTTGAAACAAGTCAGGATGTTGTT
 TTACACCTGCGACCTAGAAGTTGTTAAAGAACAGCAGAAGAGGTTGATGAGTTATT
 CTCATTCTGCTGTCCTAAAGAAGAAGTTGTCAGGAGAAAGAGGCCACAGGTT
 GAGCAAGAGCCTACCCCTAGTGTAAAGCACAACGTGAGAAGAAGGCTAAAAGTTCAAA
 GTTAAACCACTGAAACCCAAATTGGAGTACAAACATGTGTGGGTGAT
 TTGGCTGTTGTAATTGCCAAGCATTGGATGAGTTAAAGAGTTGTCATTGAAACGCT
 GCAAATGAGCACATGTCGATGGTGGCGTGCAAGGCAATTGCAAGACTTTGTGGA
 CGGACTTGTGAAATTGCGCGACTATGTTAAGAACATGGTCCACAGCAAAACTT
 GTCACACCTTCATTGTTAAAGCATTCAATGTTGAAATAATGTTGAGGACTCGCCAT
 GGAGACAGCAACTTGCCTGAGAAGCTTGTGCTGCTTACAAGAGTGTCTGTAGGTGGA

-continued

GTGGTTAACTATGTTGCCAGTCTCATCAGGGATTGGTAGATTTAAAATA
 TCAATAGATGCTATGCGCGAAGCTTAAAGGTGCCCACAGCCTCTTCTTCT
 CTGAGTCAGAACACATCGATTATTCGATGCAACTGTAAGCAGAACATTTATCTT
 ACGGAGGATGGTAAATACCGCTCTGGTTAAACCTGGTATTGGTCAA
 TTGGACAGGTTTGCAAGAATAAGTAGCTTTCGGCTGATGATGTTGAGGATAAA
 GAAATCCTCTTATACCCACAACGTACAAGACTATTCTGAATATTGGTTAGATGCG
 CAAAAGTATGTAACATATTGCAAACGCTGCGCAGARATGGGATGTTCAATATAGAGAC
 ATTGGTTATAGAGTGGCGTACGGAAATTGCTGGATTAGTCAGCAATAGTCTC
 CTTCAAGCTGCTAAATTAGATTAAAGGTTCTTGCAAGCATGGCTAAACTGTTG
 GGTGGAGATCCTACAGACTTGTGCTGGTTATGCAAGTGCAATGCTAAAGTAGGT
 GATTTTCAGATGCTAATTGGCTTTGCCAATTAGCAGAACATTGACGCAGATTAC
 ACAAAATGCACTTCTTAAGAAGTGTGTCGTGCAATTGGTTAAAGAGTTATGAACTT
 AGGGGCTTGAAGCCCTGTATTCAAGCCAGTCGAGCACCTAACCTTCAATTAAACG
 CAATATTCAAATTGCCAACCTGTGGTCAAGTAGTAGCAGGATGAAGTAATAGAAGCTTCA
 TTACCGTACTTATTGCTTTGCTACTGATGGCCTGCTACAGTTGATTGATGAAAAT
 GCTGTAGGGACTGTTGTTCTGGCTACTAATAGTGGCATTGTTACACAAGCC
 GATGGTAAGGCTTGACAATCTGCTAAGGATAGAAAATTGGAAGGAAGTCGCCTAC
 ATTACAGCAATGATAACGTTTCTTCTTAGGAGTGAAACCTCCACTTGTGAA
 CATAGTAAGGTAAGCTAAAGTAGTAAAGAAGATGTTCTAACCTGCTACTAGTTCT
 AAAGCCAGTTTGACGATCTACTGACTTTGAACACTGGTATGAGCAACATCTATGAG
 AGTCTAAAGTCAGGAGACACTGATAATTGATGAATATGTCATTACGACAAAG
 GAAGATTCTAAAGTGGCAACTGACACTAAAGTAGGGTATCAAATCAGTTGACTTT
 AGGTCTAAGGATGGTTACTTATAAGTTAACACCTGATACTGATGAAATTCAAAACA
 CCAGTCTACTACCCAGTCTGGATTCTATTAGTCTTAGGGCAATATGGGTGAAGGCAGT
 GCTAATTGTTGGCATCCAAATTATAGTAAGTCTCTCGAATTCCACGTT
 TGGGAAATGCCAGAGCTTGTAAAATGGGTTAAAAATTGATGGTAACTATGGC
 CTTGGCGTGCAGAACACCTAATAACCTAACCTGAGAGAATTAAACATTGCTAAG
 AAAGCTATTGTTGGATCTAGTGGTACTACGCAGTGTGGAAAATACTAGTTAAAGCA
 GCTACACAGTGGCCGATAAGTAGGTGATGGTGTAGTCGAATTACAGATAGAATT
 AAGGGCTTTGTTGGATTCACACGTGGCATTGAAAAGAAAATGCCCACAAATTCTA
 AAGACACTTGTGTTCTTTCTTTATTCTAAAGGCTAGTGCTAAGAGTTAGTTCT
 AGCTATAAGATTGTTATGTAAGGGTTTGCTACCTACTTATAGTGGTTATA
 TACACAAGTAATCCAGTAGTGGTACTGGAATACGTGTGCTAGACTTCCTATTGAGGT
 TCTTGTGGCTTATAATGACTACGGTAAAGATTCTTGTGTTACGGTATTGT
 GCAGGTGATTTACTTGTGTTACATGATGAGAGATTCACTCATCTGTACAAA
 CATGCTTATAGCGTAGAACAAATTATAAGGATGCGCTCTGGCATTAACTTAAATTGG
 AATTGGCTTATTGGCTTAAAGTATTGGTATTGAGGTCACGTGTTGCAACTGGTAGGT
 ATTTCTAGATTGGTTGTAAACAGTTTACCCATTAAATTGGAGCAGGGATT
 TATTCTGGCTTTACAAGATACGTACAAGTGCATCATATTGACTGTAAGGAT

- continued

GTAACATGTGAAGTGTGCAAGAGAGTTGCACGCAGAACAGGCAAGAGGTTAGCGTTGTA
 GTTGGTGACGCAAGCAAATAGTCATGTTACACTAATTCTGGCTATAACTTTGTAAG
 AGACATAATTGTTAGAAATTGTGATGATTATGGCACCAAAATACATTATGTCC
 CCTGAAGTTGCTGGCAGCTTCTGAAAAGCTTAAGGCCATGTTAACCTACAGCATAT
 GCTTACCACTGTTGATGAGGCATGCGTGGTTGATGATTGTTAATTAAAATAAG
 GCTGCAATTGCTGGTAAGGATAATGCATCTCTGCTGTTAAGTGTTCAGTGTACAGAT
 TTTTAAAGAAAGCTTTCTTAAGGAGGCATTGAAATGTGAACAAATATCTAATGAT
 GGTGTTATAGTGTGTAATACACAGTGCGCATGCACTAGAGGAAGCAAAGATGCAGCC
 GTCTATTATGCGCAATATCTGTTAAGCCAATACCTTACACTTGACCAGGCACCTTGAG
 CAATTAATAGTAGAGCCTGCTAAGAGTGTATAGATAAAGTGTGATGCTTTGCT
 ATATAATATCTGAGATACTGCAGCTTAAATTATAAGGAGGCACACTCGTGTGCT
 CTGCTTTCTATTACTAAAGACGAAGAAGCCGTAGATATGGCTATCTGCCACAATCAT
 GAAGTGGAAACACTGGTGACGGTTTACTAATGTGATACCGTCATATGGTATGGACACT
 GATAAGTTGACACCTCGTGATAGAGGTTTGATAAAATGCAGATGCTTCTATTGCTAAT
 TTAAGAGTCAAAAATGCTCCTCGGTAGTATGGAAGTTCTGATCTTAAATTGCT
 GACAGTTGCCCTAAATTAAATTTCAGCTACTGTCAGTCAGGAGGTGTTCTTATA
 ACAAAAGCTGGTCTAACAAAGTTATTCAGCTACTGTCAGTCAGGAGGTGTTCTTATA
 AAGGCAGGTGGTGTATTAATAACACTTTAAATGGTTATGAGTTGTTAAATGGCTT
 TTGTCCTTATATACTTTACAGCATGTTGGGTTACTACTATATGGAGATGAAT
 AAAAGTTTGTTACCCATGTTAGATGTTAGCTAACACTCCACACTGCATGTTGAAGGGTCAAA
 GTTATAGACAAAGGTGTTAGAGAGATTGTGTCAGAAGATAATTGTTCTAATAAG
 TTGTTAATTGACGCCTTGGGTAATCATATGAAAATAAAAAACTGTCATT
 GTTACAGTTGTTATAGATGGTGACGGGACAGTAGCTGTTGGGTTCTGGTTGATCA
 TCGGTTATGGATGGTTATGTTGTCATATGACACAGACTGATGCTAGACCTGGTAC
 ATTCCACCTGGTTAATAGAGAAATTGGGTTACACTCAGGATTCAATTACTGAG
 GGTAGTTTATACATCTATAGCATTATTCGCTAGATGTTATTTAACAGCCAGC
 AATACACCTCAATTGTTAGCTTAAATGGCACAATGATGCACCTGGAGCCTACCATTT
 GGTAGTATTATTCCTCATAGAGTATACCTAACCTAATGGGTTAGGCTTATAGTCCA
 CAACAAACTGCATACACCCACATAGTGAAAGTTGTTAGACAGCTATTGAGAGGT
 AGTGTATGTGAGTACTAAACCAGGTTACTGTTGTCAGACTCCAAATGGGTTTG
 TTAAATGATGAACATAGTAAACCTGGGTTCTGTTGTTACTGTTAGAGAACTT
 ATGTTAATATGGTTAGTACATTCTTACTGGGTTACCTGGCTAACCTAAATTATTCAGCTA
 GCAACTATGTTTAATACTAGTTGTTATGTTGCAATGGTTAAAGTT
 CAAGGTGTTAAAGCTTATGCGACCATTGTTACAATAATGTTAGTTGGGTTATT
 AATGCAATTGTTGGTGTACATGTTAATAGTGTGTTAGCTGTTATTTAGTA
 CTTCTATTGCTATGCATCATTGGTACAAGTCGAACACTGCTATAATAATGCAATTGTTGG
 CTTGTTTACCTGGTTAATAGTACCCACATGGGGCTGTTGCTATCTGGGATT
 ATTCTTATATGTAACACACCGTTGGTTCTGGTGTACGGTACTACTAAAAACTCGT
 AAGTTGTTAGGGCAACGAGTTGGTAAATTGACCTTGCTGCGAAGAGCATT
 GTTATTGCTGGTACTGAATTGTTAAGCTTACGAATGAGATAGGTGATAATTGAGCC
 TATCTTCTGCGTATGCTAGACTAAACTATTCAAGGCACTGGTAGTGAGCAAGATTAC

TTGCAAGCTTGTGCGATGGTTAGCTTATGCTTGGACCAATATAGAAATAGTGGTGT
 GAGGTTGTTATACCCCACCGCGTTACTCTATTGGTGTAGTAGACTACACGCTGGTTT
 AAAAAACTAGTTCTCCTAGTAGTGCTGTTGAGAAGTGCAATTGTTAGTGTCTTTATAGA
 GCGAATAATCTTAATGGACTGTGGCTGGGTGATTCTATTACTGCCACGCCATGTGTTA
 GTTAAGTTAGTGGTACCGAGTGGGTGACGTAACACCTTGCTAATAATCATGAGTT
 GAAGTTGTAACTCAAATGGTTACTTGAATGTTGTCAGCAGGCGCTAAAGGAGCA
 GTTTAATTTACAAACTGCAGTTGCCAATGCTGAAACTCCTAAGTATAAGTTGTTAAA
 GCTAATTGTTGATAGTTCACTATAGCTGTTTATGGGTACAGTTAGGACTT
 TACCTGTCACTATGCGTTCAATGGTACTATTAGACATCTTCCTAGCAGGAGCCTGT
 GGCTCAGTTGGTTTAATATAGAAAAGGGTAGTTAATTCTTTATATGCCACATCTT
 GAGTTACCTAATGCAATTACACACTGGAACGTACCTAATGGTAGTTTATGGTGGTTAT
 GTAGATGAAGAGGTTGCGCAAAGAGTGCACCCAGATAATCTAGTTACTAACAAATTGTA
 GCATGGCTCTATGGGCAATTATTAGTGTAAAGAAAAGTAGTTTACAAACCTAAATGG
 TTGGAGAGTACTACTGTTCTATTGAGATTACAATAGGTGGGCTAGTGATAATGGTTT
 ACTCCATTTCACTAGTACTGCTATTACTAAATTAGTGTCTATACTGGGTTGATGTT
 TGTAACATCCCTCGCACTATTAGTAAAAGTGCTCAATGGGTAGTGATCCCCATTAA
 GGACAATATAATTGAAAGACGAATTGACACCAGAATCTGTATTAAATCAAGTTGGTGG
 GTTAGGTTACAGTCTCTTTGTAAGAAAAGTACATCTGGTTGGAGTAGATGTGTA
 TTAGCTGCTCTTGTGTTGTGCTATTGCTTATTACGGCAGTGCCTAAAG
 TTTATGTCATGCACTGTTGATGGCTGGCTGCTTATTGCTTATTACACCTTACTGTT
 AACATGTTATGGCATACTGGACACTTCTATTGCTACATTGATTACAGTTATT
 GGAGTTGCTGAAGTCCCTTCATACAAACTCTAATTAGTCAAGTTGTTATTTC
 TTAAGCCAATGGTATGATCCTGAGTCTTGTACAGTACATGGTACCATGGATGTTATTGCCA
 TTAGTGGTGTACACTGCTTTAAGTGTGACAAGGCTGCTATATGAATTCTTCACACT
 TCTTGTTAATGCTGATCAGTTATGAAGTTAGGTTGTTATTACACCTTGTGAAAC
 ACTCTTACTGCAATACAGAAGGTAATTGGGAGTTATTCTTGAGTTGGTCAACACTATT
 GTGTTGGCTAATGTTAGTAGTAATTCTTAATTGGTTAATTGTTTAAGTGTGCTAAG
 TGGATTTTATATTGCAATGCAACACATACTTTAATAATTATGTTAATGGCAGTCATG
 GTTAATGGCATAGGCTGGCTTGCACCTGTTACTTGGATTGTATTGGTGGTTAATAAA
 GTTTTGGTTAACCTTAGGTAATACAAATTAAAGTTTCACTGTTAATTGTTAAGTGTGCTAAG
 ATGTGTTGCAAAAGGTAATCCACCTAAACTGTGTGGGAGGTCTTACTACAAATATA
 CTTATACAAGGAATTGGAGGCATGTTGCTTGCCTATAGCTACAGTGCAATCTAAATTG
 AGTGATGTAAGTGTACAACCTGTTGTTAATGCACTGTTGACTAACACTATTGTTAGAT
 GCAAAATTCAAAATGATGTTATCTGTTGAGTTACACAAATAAACTCTCGCATCTGAT
 GATGTTGGAGAGTGCATGGATAATTATTGGGTATGCTTATAACACTATTGTTAGAT
 TCTACTATTGATTGGGTGAGTATTGTTGATGATACTTAAGAGGTCAACTGTATTACAA
 TCGGTTACTCAAGAGTTTCGACACATACCCCTGCTATGCTGAATATGAAAGAGCTAAGAGT
 ATTATGAAAAGGTTTAGCCATTCTAAAGGTTGTTGAAACACAGCAAGAGCTTGC
 GCATATCGTAAAGCTGCCAATTGCAAAGTCAGTTGATAGAGACTTGGCTGTTCAA
 AAGAAGTTAGATAGCATGGCAGAACGTGCTATGACAACAATGTATAAAGAGGCGCGTGA

-continued

ACTGATAGAAGAGCAAAATTAGTTCATCATTACATGCACTACTTTTCAATGCTTAAG
 AAAATAGATTCTGAGAAGCTTAATGCTTATTGACCAGGCAGAATAGTGGTGTACCC
 CTAGCAACTGTTCCAATTGTTGAGTAATAAGCTTACCCCTGTTACCAACAGGTTGGAATATA
 ACAGTGGGTCAGTGTGTGGAGGGTGTGATGTTACATATTCAACAGGTTGTTGGATTG
 GACTGTGTTACTGATGCCGATGGCACAGAGTTACACCCACTTCTACAGGTAGTGGATTG
 ACTTACTGTATAAGTGGTGAATAATAGCATGGCCTTAAAGGTTAACGGACTAGGAAT
 GGGCATAATAAGGTTGATGTTGCCTTGCAAAAATAATGAGCTTATGCCTCACGGTGTAAAG
 ACAAAGGCTTGCCTGAGCAGGGTAGATCAAGCACATTGAGCGTTGAGTCTAAATGTTAT
 TATACAAGTATTAGTGGCAGTCAGTTGAGCTGCTATTACCTCTCAAATCCTAATCTG
 AAAGTAGCCTCTTTTGAAATGAGGAGGTAGATCAAGCACATTGAGCGTTGAGTCTAAATGTTAT
 AATACGAGGTCTATTGTAAGAGGTATGGTACTTGGTGTATATCTAATGTTGTGTTA
 CAATCTAAAGGTATGAGACAGAGGAAGTGGATGCTGTAGGCATTCTCACCTGTTCT
 TTGAGCTAGATCCTGGGATACATATTGTAATATGTCAGCAGGTAATCAACCTTA
 GGTAACTGTTAAATGTTGACAGTACATAATGGTAGTGGTTTGCATAAACATCAAAG
 CCAAGTCCAACCTGGGATCAGGATTCTTATGGAGGAGCTTCTGTGTCTTATTGAGA
 GCACATATAGCACACCCCTGGGGAGCAGGAATTAGATGGACGCTGTCAATTAAAGGT
 TCTTTGTGCAAATACCTACTACGGAGAAAGATCCTGTTGGATTCTGTCTACGTAACAAG
 GTTGCACTGTTGTCAGTCAGTTGCTGTCATCTGGTTTGTGATAAGAATTATTTAAC
 CCTAAACCTCTGTTCACTACGGAGGCTGACACCCCTAGCTAATGGATGTGACCCGATG
 GGGTACGGGTAGCAGTCAGGCTGGGATACCCCTAGCTAATGGATGTGACCCGATG
 TTGTAAGCGAGCCTTGATGTTGTAATAAGGAATCAGCCGGTATGTTCAAAATTGA
 AGCGTAACTGTCACGATTCCAAGAAGTACGTGATACTGAAGATGGAATCTTGAGTATT
 GTGATTCTTATTGTTGTTAAACAAACCACTCCTAGTAATTATGAAACATGAGAAAGCTT
 GTTATGAAGACTAAAGTCAGAAGTACAGCTGATCATGATTCTTGTTGTTCAATAAGA
 ACATTATAATATTAGTAGGCAGAGGCTACTAAGTATACTATGATGGATTTGCTATG
 CTTGCGCACTTGACCCAAAGGATTGCGAAGTTCTAAAGAAACTTGTCACTTATG
 GTTGTATAGAAGATTATCACCTAAGTGGTTGAAGAGAATAAGGATTGGTACGACCCAA
 TAGAAAACCTAAATATTATGCCATGTTGCTAAATGGACCTATTGTCAGGAGGT
 TATTGAATGCTATTGAGTCGGAAACCTCATGTTGAAAAGGTTATGTTGGTGTATT
 CACTTGATAACCAAGATCTTAATGGCAAATTGATTTGGTGTATTGACAGACAG
 CGCCTGGTGCTGGTGTCTGTTGATACTGATTCTTACATGATGCCCATCATAG
 CCATGACTGATGCGTGGCACCTGAGAGGTATTGAAATGATGTGCATAAGGGTTATA
 AATCTTATGATCTCCTCAAGTATGATTACTGAGGAGAAACAAGATTGTTGAGAAGT
 ACTTTAAGTATTGGATCAAGAGTACCCCTAAGTGTGCGACTGTAGTGTGACAGG
 GTTTGATACATTGTCACCTCAACATCTGTTTCTACACTGTCACCGCAGACTCTT
 TCGGTAATTGTTGAGAAGGTTGGTGTACCTTATAGCTACTTGTGGCT
 ATCATTCTAAGGAACCTGGTGTATTGAAATCAAGATAACACCATGTCATTTCAAAAA
 TGGGTTGAGTGAACATGGAGTTGTTGGAGATCGTGGCTGTTAGTGGGACATGCA
 ATAAATTAGTGGATCTAGAACGCTCTGTTAGTGTGCTTAGCGCTGGTATT
 CTCATCAAACGGTAAACCAAGGTCACTTAACAAGGATTCTACGATTTGCAAGAGAAGG

-continued

CTGGTATGTTAAGGAAGGTTCTTCTATACCACCTAAACATTCTTCTACCCACAGACTG
 GTAATGCTGCTATAAACGATTATGATTATTATCGTTATAACAGGCCTACCATGTTGATA
 TACGTCAACTTTATTTGTTAGAAGTGACTCTAAATATTGAAATGTTATGAAGGCG
 GCTGTATACCAAGCAAGCCAAGTTGAGTTAACAAATTAGATAAGAGTCAGGTTATCCGT
 TCAAATAAGTTGGAAAGGCCCGTCTCTATTATGAAATGAGTCAGAGGAGCAGGACAAAC
 TCTTGAGAGTACAAGAAGAACGTCCTGCCTACTATAACTCAGATGAATTAAAATATG
 CCATATCCGCGAAAAATAGAGCGCGTACAGTGGCAGGTGTCTATCCTTCTACTATGA
 CTAATAGGCAGTTCATCAGAACGATTCTTAAGTCTATAGTCACACTAGAACGCTCCTG
 TAGTTATTGGAACAAACCAAGTTTATGGCGTTGGGATAACATGTTGAGAAACCTTATTG
 AGGGTGTGAAGACCGATTCTTATGGGTTGGGATTATCCAAGTGTGATAGAGCAATGC
 CTAATTGTTGCGTATAGCAGCATTCTAGTACTCGCTCGAACACACTAAATTGTTGTA
 CTTGGTCTGAACCGCTTATAGGTTGATAATGAATGCGCTCAGGTTTATCTGAAACTG
 TCTTAGCTACAGGTGGTATATGTGAAACCTGGTGGTACTAGCAGTGGAGATGCTACTA
 CTGCTTATGCAAACAGTGTTCACAACATAACAAGCCACATCTGCTAATGTTGCGCCTC
 TTTGAGTGTATAACCGGTGATATTGATATGATGACATTAAGAGCTGAGTATGAAT
 TGTAACAGCAGGTTTATAGGCAGTCATTTGACCCAGCATTTGTTGAAAGTTTATT
 CTTATTGTTGTAAGAATTCTCATTGATGATCTGCTGACGACGGTGTGTTGTTATA
 ACAACACATTGCCAACAAAGGCTCTGTAGCAGATATTCTGTTAGAGAAGTTCTCT
 ACTATCAGAACATGTTTATGGCTGATTCTAAATGTTGGGTTGAACCAGATTAGAAA
 AAGGCCACATGAATTGTTCACAGCACACAATGTTAGTGGAGGTTGATGGTGAGCCTA
 GATACTGCCATATCCAGACCCATCACGTATTCTGTCATGTTGTTGAGATGATT
 TGGAATAAGACAGAACTGTGCGTTATGGAGCGTTATCGCTTGTGACAGATGCGT
 ACCCACTAGTACATCATGAAATGAGGAGTACAAGAACGGTATTCTGCTCTTCT
 ACATCAGAAAATCTATCAAGAGCTTCTCAGAACATGCTTATGGACTACTCTTGTAA
 TGGATAAGATAAGGGTAGTAAATTGGAACAGGAGTTCTATGAAAATATGTATAGAG
 CCCCTACAACATTACAGTGTGCGTTGTAGTGTAAATGTCAGTAAACTATATTGC
 GCTGTGGTAATTGATTGCAACCATTTGTTGCTATAATCCTACATTGCTCACAGCCAGGTT
 TGCACACAGACCACAAAAATGTTGCTATAATCCTACATTGCTCACAGCCAGGTT
 GTGGTGAAGCAGATGTTACTAAATTGACCTCGGAGGTATGTCATACTCTGCGTAATC
 ATAAACCAAAAGTTCAATAACCGTTAGTCTAAATGGTACAGTGGTAAATTGCAAGGG
 CTAATTGTCAGGTAGCAAAATGTTGATGATTTAATCAACTAGCTACTAATTGGT
 CTACTGTGGAACCTTATATTGGCAACATGTTGAGATTGCTGAGACGCTTGCTG
 CAGAGACAGTAAAGCTACAGAACATTACATAAGCAACAAATTGCTAGTGCAGAAGTGA
 GAGAAGTACTCTCAGATCGTGAATTGATTGCTTGGAGCCAGGTTAACCCAGGCTC
 CATTGAATAGAAATTATGTTTCACTGGCTTCACTTTACTAGAACACTAGTAAAGTCAGC
 TCGGTGATTTCACATTGAAAAGGTGAAGGTAAGGACGTTGTCTATTATCGAGCGACGT
 CTACTGCTAAATTGTCGTGTTGAGACATTGTTAACCTCACACAATGTTGTTCTC
 TTATAGCGCCAACGTTGTCCTCAGCAAACCTTTCTAGGTTGAAATTAAAGACCTA
 ATGTTGATGGTACCTGCGTGTGTTGAAATAACATTCCATTGACCAATTAGTAGGCAAGC
 AGAAGCGTACTACAGTACAAGGCCCTCGCAGTGGTAAATCCCATTGCTATAGGAT

- continued

TGGCGGCTTACTTAGTAACGCCGTGCTGTTACTGCATGCTCATGCAGCTGTTG
 ATGCTTATGTGAAAAGCTTTAAGTTCTAAAGTAGATGATTGCACTCGTATAGTAC
 CTCAAAGGACTACTATCGATTGCTCTCAAGTTAAAGTAATGACACAGGCAAAAGT
 ACATTTTAGTACTATTAAATGCCCTGCCAGAAGTTAGTTGTGACATTCTTGTTGACG
 AGGTTAGTATGTTGACCAATTACGAATTGTCTTTATAATGGTAAGATAAACTATCAAT
 ATGTTGTATGTAGGTGATCCTGCTCAATTACCGGCCCTCGTACGTTGCTTAACGGTT
 CACTCTCTCAAAGGATTATAATGTTGTCACAAACCTTATGGTTGTTAAACCTGACA
 TTTCCCTGCAAAGTGTACCGTTGCTCTAAAGAAATTGTAGATACTGTTCTACTCTG
 TATATGATGAAAGTTATTGCAAATAACCCGAATCACGTCAGTGGCTACGCTACAAACATAACTCAAT
 TAAATAATGGTAATTCTGATGTAGGACATGAAAGTGGCTACGCTACAAACATAACTCAAT
 TAGAATTGTAAGGATTTGCTGCAATAAGGAATGGGGAAAGCAACATTCAATT
 CACCTTATAATGCTATGAAACAGAGAGACCTACCGTATGCTGGACTTAATGTTCAAGGTTATAG
 TAGACTCGTCTCAAGGTTGGAGTATGATTATGTTATCTTGTTACTGCAGATTGCG
 AGCATGCACTGAATATTAACAGATTCAATGTAGCGCTTACAAGAGCCAAGCGTGGTATAC
 TAGTTGTCATGCGTCAGCGTATGAACTATATTGCTCTTAAGTTATAGAGCTTGATA
 GTGTAGCAAGTGTGCAAGGTACAGGCTTGTAAAAATTGCAACAAAGAGTTAGTGGTG
 TTCACCCAGCTTATGCACTAACAGGCTTGTGCAACCTATAAAAGTTATGATG
 AACTTGCTGACTTGTAACTGGAAGCTGGTAGGTTAGGTTATGAGCTTACGAGATTGCG
 CTTGTTAGGGTTAAAGATGAGTTAATGTTGAAGGCTGCCAACATGTTATAACAC
 GTGATGAGGCTATCCGCAACGTAAGAGGTTGGTAGGTTAGGTTATGAGCTAAGCAACACATG
 CTGGGACTAAACATTGACTAACCTGCCTTCAAGTAGGTTCTACTGGTGCAG
 ACTTTGAGTTACGCTGAGGGACTTGTAGATACTTCAATAGGAATAATTGAGCCTG
 TGAATTCTAAAGCACCTCCAGGTGAAACAATTAACTCAATTGAGAGCGTTACCTAAAGTG
 CTAAACCTTGGCATGTTGAAGCCAAGGATTGCAAATGTTAGCGATAACCTGTGCA
 ACGTTTCAGATTGTTAGTGTACGTTGTCACGTTGTCATGGCTAGAACCTACCTTGC
 GCTATTGTTAAAGGCAAGGACCAAGTTGTTCTGCGTTCTAGAGCAACAACTT
 TTAATTCTCATACTCAGGCTTATGCTTGGAAAGCATTGCTGGTTTTGATTTGTT
 ATAATCCACTCTTAGTGGATATTCAACAGTGGGGTTATTCTGTAACCTACAATTAAACC
 ATGATTGCAATTGTAATGTGACGGACACGACATGTAGCTCTGCGATGCTATTATGA
 CGCGTTGCTTGCATTAAATGCAAGGTTGCAAGATGTCAACTGGGATTAACTTAC
 CTCATATAGCAAATGAGGATGAAGTCATTCTAGCTGTAGATATTACAACGCGATGTATC
 TTATGCAATTGTTGATGCTCTAAAGTTAACGTTGTCATGATAATTGCAACCCCTAAAG
 GTATAAAATGTTAGACGTTGAGACTAAATTGATGTTCTAGTATAAGAACCTAAAG
 TACCCAAATGTCAAGCAGTTGAGTATGACTATAATCAGCACAAAGATAAGTTGCTGATG
 GTCTTGTATGTTGAAATTGTAATGTGGATTGTTATCCGACAATTCTTAGTTGTA
 GGTAACGACACAGGAAATTGAGTGTGTTAACCTACGTTGTAATGGGGTAGCTTGT
 ATGTTAACAGCATGCAATTCCACACACCTAAATTGATGCACTAGCTTCTGTAATTG
 AAGCTATGCCATTCTTTCTATGACTCATGCCCTGCGAGACCAATTCAATTGGATGGAG
 TTGCGCAAGACCTTGTCATTAGCTACGAAAGATTGATCACAAATGCAACATAGCG
 GTGCTGTTGAAAAAGCACGACAAATGTATGCAAGATTGACTTCTTATAATGCAAG
 CTGTTACTGCTGGTTTACTTTGGTTACTAATAATTAAACCCATATAATTGTTGGA

- continued

AAAGTTTTCAGCTCTCAGTCATCGACAATTGCTTATAATGTATAAGGGTGGTC
 ATTATGATGCTATTGCAGGAGAAATGCCACTATCGTAACGGAGATAAAGTTTGT
 TAGATCAAGCGTAGAAAAGCAGTTTTAATCAAACAATTGCCTAGATCTGTAG
 CGTTGAGCTGTATGCGAAGAGAAATTGCGCACACTGCCAACACCGTATTGAAAG
 GTTGGGTAGATGTGACTAATGGATTGTAAATTGGATTACACGAACCAACACCAC
 TATACCGTAACTGTTAAGGTATGTGATACAGACATAGAACCAATGGCCTAATAG
 TGCTGTATGATGATAGATATGGTGATTACAGCTTTCTAGCTGCTGATAATGCTGTT
 TAGTTCTACACAGTGTACAAGCGGTATTGCTATGTAGAAATACCGTCAAACCTGCTG
 TTCAGAACGGTATTCCGTTAAAGATGGAGCGAACCTGTATGTTATAAGCGTGT
 GTCGCTTGTACGCTACCTAACACATTAAACACACAGGGTCGCAATTGAAACTTTG
 AACCTCGTAGTGTGAGCGTGATTCTCGACATGTCAGGAGAGTTGTAGAAA
 AGTATGGTAAAGAATTAGGTCTACAGCACATACTGTATGGTGAAGTTGATAAGCCCCAAT
 TAGGTGGTTAACACACTGTTAGGTATGTGAGACTTTACGTGCGAATAAGTTGAACG
 CAAAGTCTGTTACTAATTCTGATGTCATGCAAATTATTTGTATTGGCAGACA
 ATGGTTCTACAAGCAAGTGTGACTGTTGGATTGCTGCTGATGTTAGAAC
 TTCTTAGGAACATACTGAAAGAGTATGGTACTAATAAGCTAAAGTTGAAACAGTGTCAA
 TTGATTACCATAGCATAAATTATGACTTGGTTGAAGATGGCATTATTAACATGTT
 ATCCACAGCTCAATCAGCATGGACGTGGTATAATATGCTGAACTTATAAGTTC
 AGAATTGTTATGGAACCTTGCACATTCTAAATTATGGTTGGAATAGCGTGC
 GTGGTATTATGATGAAATGGCAAAGTATAACACAACCTGTCAATACCTTCGAAA
 CAATGTTGACCGCATAATGCGAGTAATGCATTGGAGCTGGAAAGTGACAAAGGAG
 TGGCTCCAGGTAGTACTGTTCTAAACATGGCTCCAGAAGGGACACTCCTGTC
 ATGATATTGTAGACTATGTGCTGATGCACATGTTCTGCTTCAAGATTGCA
 ATAAGACAGAGCACAAGTTGATCTGTGATATCTGATATGTATAAGACAA
 AAAGAAAGCATGAAGGGGTGATAGCCAATAATGGCAATGATGACGTT
 CAAGTTCTCGTAATAATTGGCTCTAGGTGGTAGTTGCTGAAAAGTGACAGAGA
 CAAGTGGCACGAAGTTATGACATTGCACAGGATTGTCATGGTGACAATGTT
 GTACAGCAGTGAATGCCTCTTCAGAACGATTGGTGGTTAATTGGGTG
 CAAGTAAAAAGGTTAGGTTAGTGGAAAAACGCTGCACGAAATTATATTGGAGGA
 ATTGTAATTATTACAAACCTGTCTATAGTATATTGACGTTGCTAAGTTGATTG
 GATTGAAAGCAACACCAGTTAATTGAAAAGTGAACAAAGAGAGACTTAGTGT
 ATTTAATTAAAGTGTGGTAAGTTACTGGTAAGAGATGTTGGAACACCTTTACTAGT
 TACCAAAGTGCCTTAGACCACCTAATGGTGGCATTTACACGGGGTGCTTATGCG
 GTTAATTCTAGCGAATCTAATAATGCAGGCTTCACTGGGTGATTGTTGACT
 ATTGATGGTGGTGTGTTAATGCTCTTCTATAGCTATGACGGCACCGTC
 ATGGCTGGTCTAGCAGTCAGTTGACTGCACACTGTAACCTTCAGATA
 ACTACAGTGTTGTTACACATTGTTAATGATGGGTGCTATAACTGGCATGCT
 CAAAGTGTGTTCTGCTATGAAAATGGCCAGCTTTCTATAATTAAACAGTTAGT
 GCTAAGTACCCACTTTAAATCATTCAAGTGTGTTAATAATTAAACATCG
 TATAATTGAGGTTACACCTCTAATGAGACCAACAGATGTTACATG
 CGAGGTGTTAT

- continued

TTTAAAGCTGGTGGACCTATAACTTATAAAGTTATGAGAGAAGTTAAAGCCCTGGCTTAT
 TTGTTAATGGTACTGCACAAGATGTTATTTGTGTGATGGATCACCTAGAGGCTTGT
 GCATGCCAGTATAACTGGCATTTCAGATGGTTTATCCTTTATAATAGTAGT
 TAGTTAACAGAGTTATTGCTATCGTAAAATAGTGTAACTACTTTACGT
 CACAATTCACTTTCATATGAGACTGGGCCAACCTAATCCTAGTGGTGGTCAGAAT
 ATTCAAACCTACCAACACAAACAGCTCAGAGTGGTTATTATAATTAAATTTCCTT
 CTGAGTAGTTGTTATAAGGAGTCTAATTATGTATGGATCTTACCCAGTTG
 AATTAGACTAGAAACTATTAAATGGCTTGTGGTTAATTCACTTCAGTTCAATT
 GCTTACGGTCCTCTCAAGGTGGTGCAGCAAGCAATCTGCTTGTAGAGCAACTGT
 TGTTATGCTTATTCAATGGAGGTCTCGCTGTAAAGGTGTTATTAGGTGAGTT
 GATCTTAATTGAATGTGGACTGTTAGTTATGTACTAAGAGCGGTGGCTCGTATA
 CAAACAGCCACTGAACGCCAGTTAACTCGACACAATTATAATAATTACTTAAAT
 ACTTGTTGATTATAATATATGGCAGAACTGGCAAGGTTTATTACTAATGTAACC
 GACTCAGCTGTTAGTTATAATTCTAGCAGACGCAGGTTGGCTATTAGATACT
 GGTTCCATAGACATCTTGTGTACAAGGTAAATGGCTTACTTATTAGGTTAAC
 CCTTGCGAAGATGTCACCAGCAGTTGTAGTTCTGGTGGTAAATTAGTAGTATTCT
 ACTTCACGTAATGAGACTGGTCTCAGCTTGTGAGAACCGAGTTTACATTAAACT
 AATGGAACACGTCGTTAGACGTTCTATTACTGAAAATGTTGAAATTGCCCTATGTT
 AGTTATGTAAGTTGTATAAAACCTGATGGTCAATTGCCACAATAGTACCAAAACAA
 TTGAAACAGTTGTGGCACCTTACTTAATGTTACTGAAAATGTGCTCACCTAACAGT
 TTAATTAACTGTTACAGATGAGTACATAACACCGCTATGGATAAGGTCAAATTAAAT
 TGTCAGTATGTTGTGGCAATTCTCTGGATTGTAGAGATTGTTCAACAAATATGG
 CCTGTTGTGACAACATATTGCTGTAGTAAATAGTATTGGTCAAAAGAGATATGGAA
 CTTTGAATTCTATTCTACTAAACCGCTGGTTAATACACCATTCTTAGTAAT
 GTTAGCACTGGTAGTTAAATTCTCTGTAAACAACCTCTAGTAGTCCTAGGAG
 CGTTCTTTATTGAAGACCTCTATTACAAGCGTTGAATCTGTTGGATTACCAACAGAT
 GACGCATACAAAAATGCACTGCAGGACCTTAGGTTCTTAAAGGACCTTGCCTGCT
 CGTGAATATAATGGTTGCTGTGTTGCCTCCATTATAACAGCAGAAATGCAAATTG
 TATACTAGTTCTAGTAGCTTCTATGGCTTTGGTGTATTACTGCAGCTGGTGT
 CCTTTGCCACAACTGCAGGCTAGAATTAAACTGGTATTACCCAGTCACCTTG
 TTGAAGAATCAAGAAAAATTGCTGCTCTTAATAAGGCCATTGGTGTATGCAGGAA
 GGTGTTAGAAGTACATCTCTAGCATTACAACAAATTCAAGATGTTGTTAAAGCAGAGT
 GCTATTCTACTGAGACTATGGCATCCTTAATAAAATTGGTGTATTCTCTATG
 ATTCAAGAAATCTACCAAGCAACTGACGCCATACAAGCAAATGCTCAAGTGGATCGT
 ATAACTGGTAGATTGTCATCACTTCTGTTAGCATCTGCTAAAGCAGGCGGAGCATATT
 AGAGTGTACAACAGCGTAGTTAGCTACTCAGAAAATTAAATGAGTGTGTTAAGTCACAG
 TCTATTAGGTACTCCTTGTGTAATGGACGACATGTTCTAACCATACCGCAAATGCA
 CCTAATGGTATAGTGTGTTATACACTTTCTTACTCCAGATAGTTGTTAATGTTACT
 GCAATAGTGGGTTTGTGTAAGCCAGCTAATGCTAGTCAGTATGCAATAGTACCGCT
 AATGGTAGGGTATTTTATCAAGTTAATGGTAGTTACTACATCACAGCACGAGATATG
 TATATGCCAAGAGCTTACTGCAGGAGATAGTTACGCTTACTCTGTCAAGCAAAT

- continued

TATGTAAGTGTAAAATAAGACCGTCATTACTACATTCTAGACAATGATGATTTGATTT
AATGACGAATTGTCAAAATGGTGAATGACACTAACGATGAGCTACCAGACTTTGACAAA
TTCAATTACACAGTACCTATACTTGACATTGATAGTGAATTGATCGTATTCAAGGCCTT
ATACAGGGCTTAATGACTCTTAATAGACCTTGAAAAACTTCATAACTCAAACATTAT
ATTAAGTGGCCTGGTATGTGGTTAGCCATAGCTTTGCCACTATTATCTCATCTTA
ATACTAGGATGGGTTCTTCATGACTGGATGTTGGTTGTGTGGATGCTTGGC
ATTATGCCCTTAATGAGTAAGTGGTAAGAAATCTTATTACACGACTTTGATAAC
GATGTGGTAACTTAACAATACAGACCTAAAAGTCTGTTAATGATTCAAAGTCCCACGT
CTTCCTAATAGTATTAATTTCCTTGGTAAACTTGTACTAAGTTAGAGAGT
TTATTATAGCGCTCCAACAACATAACAGTTTACTCCAAATTATCAATAGTAACCTAC
AGCCTAGACTGACCCTTGTACAGTCTAGACTAATGTTAAACTAGAAGCAATTATTGA
AACTGGTAGCAAGTATTGACCCCCCTTGACTATTGTTATTACAGAGGAGGTAAAGGG
AATAGAGTCAGCTGAAGATTGTCAGGTGATGATGAATTATTGAATAAGTCGCTAGAGG
AAAATGGAAGTTTCTAACAGCGCTTATATATTGTAGGATTTAGCACTTATCTTC
TAGGTAGAGCACTTCAAGCATTGTACAGGCTGCTGATGCTTGTGTTATTGGTATA
CATGGTAGTAATTCCAGGAGCTAAGGGTACAGCCTTGTATATAAGTATAACATATGGTA
GAAAACCTAACATCGGAATTAGAACAGTTATTGTCAACGAGTTCCATAAGAACGGTT
GGAATAATAAAATCCAGCAAATTCAAGATGTCAACGAGAACATTGTACTCTGAC
TTGAACAGTCAGTTGAGCTTTAAAGAGTATAATTATTATAACTGCATTCTGTTG
TTCTTAACCATAACTTCAGTATGGCTATGCAACAAGAAGTAAGTTATTATAACTG
AAAATGATAGTGTATTGGTCTTTGGCCCTTAACATTGCAAGTGTAAATTCTGATG
ATATAACCCACAAACACAGGAGGTCTTGTGCGAGCATAACTTACAGTGTGCGTGT
CTGTCTTTGCTATAGAGAGTGTGCCAATGGCTTCTCAATTATAAGAATGGTGT
TGGTCATTAAACCAGAACATCAATGCCGTAGGTTCAAACTCCTAACTAATGGTAA
TGTAAATTGCTATAGAGAGTGTGCCAATGGCTTCTCAATTATAAGAATGGTGT
CTTATTGTGAGGGTCAGTGGCTTGCTAAGTGTGAACCAGACCACTTGCCTAAAGATA
TTGTTGTACACCGGATAGACGTAATATCTACCGTATGGTCAGAAATATACTGGTAC
CAAAGCGAAATAAGAACGTTGCTACGTTGCTATGCAAAGCAGTCAGTAGATACT
GGCGAGCTAGAAAGTGTAGCACAGGAGGGAGTAGTCTTACACCTAAATGTGTGT
AGAGAGTATTAAAATTATTCTTAATAGTGCCTCTATTAAAGAGCGATAATAGTATT
ATTTTGAGGATATTAAATAATAAATCCTCTGTTTAACTCTCTTCAAGAGCTTAA
TTTAAAAAACAGTTTCCACTTTGTGCCAAAACATTGTTTAATGGTGTAACTG
TTCAAGTAGATAATGGAAAAGTCAACTACGAAGGAAAACCAATTTCAGAAAGGTTGT
TGTAGGTTGTGGTTGAGTTAAAAAGATTAACCTACTACACTTATTGTTATAAG
AGGCCTTATCTTACAAGCGCTTAATAAACACGGACGATGAAATGGCTGACTAGTTG
TAAGGGCAGTTTTCATGTTATAAACCCCTATTAAACTCAATTAAAGAGTATTAGATA
GGTTAATCTTAGATCATGGACAAAACACATCTAACGTGTGTTAGGTGCGTGTGTT
TTCAATTAGATTAGTTATAGGTTGGCGTACGCCTACTCAATCGCTGGTATGAATAA
TAGTAAAGATAATCCTTTGCGGAGCAATAGCAAGAAAAGCGCGAATTATCTGAGAGA

- continued

AGGATTAGATTGTGTTACTTCTAACAAAGCAGGACAAGCAGAGTCTTGTCCCGCTG
 TACCTCTCTAGTATTCCAGGGAAAACCTTGAGGAACACAAATAATAATCTTTT
 GTCATGGCAAGGGTAAGGCACACTGGAAGACAGATGCCAGCTCAGTCATCAAAC
 GGAGGACCAAGCCACCTAAAGTTGGTCTCTGGAAATGTATCTGGTTCAAGCAATA
 AAAGCCAAGAAGTTAATTACCTCCGCCTAAGTTGAAGGTAGCGGTGTTCTGATAAT
 GAAAATCTAAAACCAGTCAGCAGCATGGATATTGGAGACGCCAAGCTAGGTTAAGCCA
 GGTAAAGGTGGAAGAAAACCAGTCCCAGATGCTTGGTATTTTAGTATACTGGAACAGGA
 CCAGCCGCTAACCTGATTGGGTGATAGCCAAGATGGTATAGTGTGGGTGCTGGTAAG
 GGTGCTGATACTAAATTAGATCTAACGGTACTCGTACTCTGACAAGTTGACCAA
 TATCCGCTACGGTTTCAGACGGAGGACCTGATGGTAATTCCGTTGGATTTCATTCC
 CTGAATCGTGGCAGGAGTGGGAGATCAACAGCAGCTCATCAGCAGCATCTAGTAGAGCA
 CCATCACGTGAAGTTTGCCTGGTCAGGAGTGGTCTGAAGATGATCTTATTGCTCGT
 GCAGCAAGGATAATTAGGATCAGCAGAAGAAGGGTCTGCATTACAAAGGCTAAGGCT
 GATGAAATGGCTACCGCCGGTATTGCAAGCGCAGTATTCCACCTAATTAAAGGGTGT
 CAAGTGTTGGTCCCCGTACTAAAGGTAAAGGGAAATTGGTGTGATGACAAGATGAAT
 GAGGAAGGTATTAAGGATGGGCGCTACAGCAATGCTCAACCTAGTTCTAGCAGCCAT
 GCTTGTCTTTCCGAAAGTAGAGTGACGCCAGACTCAACCAGATGGGCTGCACTTGAAA
 TTGAAATTACTACTGTGGTCCCACGTGATGATCCGCAAGTTGATAATTATGAAAAATT
 TGATCAGTGTGTTGATGGTAGGAACACGCTCAAAGAGGAAATTCTCAGCGCCAAGACAGCAGCG
 TCACGCTCAAGTCAGACCTGCAACAAGAGGAAATTCTCAGCGCCAAGACAGCAGCG
 CCTAAGAAGGAGAAAAGCCAAGAAGCAGGATGATGAAAGTGGATAAAAGCATTGACCTCA
 GATGAGGAGAGGAACAATGCACAGCTGAAATTGATGATGAAACCCAAGGTAAATTACTGG
 GGGGATTCCAGCCTAGGAGAGAATGAACTTGGAGTAAATTGAAATAGTAAGAGTTAAGGA
 AGATAGGCATGAGCTGATTACCTACATGCTATGCCAGGGAAATGCTAATTGCT
 ACTTAGTAGCCTGGAAACGAAACGGTAGACCTTAGTTAAAGATGCCAGTGGCGGGCCACGGAGTAC
 TAGTTAAAGTTAGTAGGTATAAGATGCCAGTGGCGGGCCACGGAGTAC
 GACCGAGGGTACAGCACTAGGACGCCATTAGGGAAAGAGCTAAATTAGTTAAAGTTAAGGA
 AGTTAAATTGGCTATGTATAGTTAAATTAGGCTAGTATAGAGTTAGAGCAAAAAAA
 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

Replicase

In addition to the structural and accessory genes, two-thirds of a coronavirus genome comprises the replicase gene (at the 5' end of the genome), which is expressed as two polyproteins, pp1a and pp1ab, in which pp1ab is an extension product of pp1a as a result of a -1 ribosomal shift mechanism. The two polyproteins are cleaved by two types of virus-encoded proteinases usually resulting in 16 non-structural proteins (Nsp1-16); IBV lacks Nsp1 thereby encoding Nsp2-16.

Thus Gene 1 in IBV encodes 15 (16 in other coronaviruses) non-structural proteins (nsp2-16), which are associated with RNA replication and transcription.

The term 'replicase protein' is used herein to refer to the pp1a and pp1ab polyproteins or individual nsp subunits.

The term 'replicase gene' is used herein to refer to a nucleic acid sequence which encodes for replicase proteins.

A summary of the functions of coronavirus nsp proteins is provided in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Nsp Protein	Key features
1	Conserved within but not between coronavirus genetic groups; potential regulatory functions in the host cell.
2	Dispensable for MHV and SARS-CoV replication in tissue culture
3	Acidic domain; macro domain with ADRP and poly (ADP-ribose)-binding activities; one or two ZBD-containing papain-like proteases; Y domain
4	Transmembrane domain
5	3C-like main protease, homodimer
6	Transmembrane domain
7	Interacts with nsp6 to form a hexadecamer complex
8	Noncanonical RNA polymerase; interacts with nsp7 to form a hexadecameric complex
9	ssRNA-binding protein, dimer
10	RNA-binding protein, homododecamer, zinc-binding domain, known to interact with nsp14 and nsp16

TABLE 1-continued

Nsp Protein	Key features
11	Unknown
12	RNA-dependent RNA polymerase
13	Zinc-binding domain, NTPase, dNTPase, 5'-to-3' RNA and DNA helicase, RNA 5'-triphosphate
14	3'-to 5' exoribonuclease, zinc-binding domain and N7-methyltransferase
15	Uridylate-specific endoribonuclease, homohexamer
16	Putative ribose-2'-O-methyltransferase

The variant replicase gene encoded by the coronavirus of the present invention comprises a mutation in one or more of the sections of sequence encoding nsp-10, nsp-14, nsp-15 or nsp-16.

Nsp10 has RNA-binding activity and appears to be involved in homo and/or heterotypic interactions within other nsps from the pp1a/pp1ab region. It adopts an α/β fold comprised of five α -helices, one 3_{10} -helix and three β -strands. Two zinc-binding sites have been identified that are formed by conserved cysteine residues and one histidine residue (Cys-74/Cys-77/His-83/Cys-90; Cys-117/Cys-120/Cys-128/Cys-130). The protein has been confirmed to bind single-stranded and double-stranded RNA and DNA without obvious specificity. Nsp-10 can be cross-linked with nsp-9, suggesting the existing of a complex network of protein-protein interactions involving nsp-7, -8, -9 and -10. In addition, nsp-10 is known to interact with nsp-14 and nsp-16.

Nsp-14 comprises a 3'-to-5' exoribonuclease (ExoN) active domain in the amino-terminal region. SARS-CoV ExoN has been demonstrated to have metal ion-dependent 3'-to-5' exoribonuclease activity that acts on both single-stranded and double-stranded RNA, but not on DNA. Nsp-14 has been shown to have proof-reading activity. This nsp has also been shown to have N7-methyltransferase (MT) activity in the carboxyl-terminal region.

Nsp-15 associated NendoU (nidoviral endoribonuclease, specific for U) RNase activity has been reported for a number of coronaviruses, including SARS-CoV, MHV and IBV. The activities were consistently reported to be significantly enhanced by Mn^{2+} ions and there was little activity in the presence of Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+} . NendoU cleaves at the 3' side of uridylate residues in both single-stranded and double-stranded RNA. The biologically relevant substrate(s) of coronavirus NendoUs remains to be identified.

Nsp-16 has been predicted to mediate ribose-2'-O-methyltransferase (2'-O-MTase) activity and reverse-genetics experiments have shown that the 2'-O-MTase domain is essential for viral RNA synthesis in HCoV-229E and SARS-CoV. The enzyme may be involved in the production of the cap 1 structures of coronavirus RNAs and it may also cooperate with NendoU and ExoN in other RNA processing pathways. 2'-O-MTase might also methylate specific RNAs to protect them from NendoU-mediated cleavage.

The genomic and protein sequences for nsp-10, -14, -15 and -16 are provided as SEQ ID NO: 2-5 and 6-9, respectively.

(nsp-10 nucleotide sequence- nucleotides 11884-12318 of SEQ ID NO: 1)
SEQ ID NO: 2

```
TCTAAAGGTATGAGACAGAGGAAGTGGATGCTGTAGGCATTCTCACTTTGTTCTTGAGTA
```

```
GATCTCGGATAACATATTGTAAATATGTGGCAGCAGGTAATCAACCTTAGGTAAGTGTAAA
```

```
ATGTTGACAGTACATAATGGTAGTGGTTTGCAATAAACATCAAAGCCAAGTCCAACCTCGGATCAG
```

```
GATTCTTATGGAGGAGCTCTGTGTCTTTATTGTAGAGCACATATAGCACACCTTGGCGGAGCA
```

```
GGAAATTTAGATGGACGCTGTCAATTAAAGGTTCTTTGTGCAAATACCTACTACGGAGAAAGAT
```

```
CCTGTTGATTCTGTCTACGTAACAAGGTTGCACCTGTTGTCAGTGTGGATTGGTTATGGATGT
```

```
CAGTGTGATTCACTTAGACAACCTAACCTCTGTTCAG
```

(nsp-14 nucleotide sequence- nucleotides 16938-18500 of SEQ ID NO: 1)
SEQ ID NO: 3

```
GGTACAGGCTTGTAAATTTGCAACAAAGAGTTAGTGGTGTACCCAGCTTATGCAAGTCACA
```

```
ACTAAGGCTCTGCTGCACTTATAAAGTTAATGTAACCTGCTGCACCTGTTAACGTGAAAGCT
```

```
GGTTCAGAAAAACATATAAACATCTTATTCTTGTAGGGTTAACATGAGTGTAAATGTTGAA
```

```
GGCTGCCACAAACATGTTATAACACGTGATGAGGCATCCGCAACGTAAGAGGTTGGTAGGTTT
```

```
GATGTAGAAGCAACACATGCTTGTGCGGTACTAACATGGTACTAACCTGCTTCCAAAGTAGGTTTC
```

```
TCTACTGGTGCAGACTTGTAGTTACGCGTGGACTGTAGATACTCAATAGGAATAATT
```

```
GAGCCGTGAATTCTAAAGCACCTCAGGTGAACAAATTAACTGAGAGCTTACCTGCAACGTT
```

```
GCTAAACCTGGCATTTGTAGGCAAGGATTGTGCAAATGTTAGCGGATAACCTGCAACGTT
```

```
TCAGATTGTGAGTGTGTTGTCACGTGGTGTACGGCTAGAACACCACCTTGCCTATTGTT
```

```
AAAATAGGCAAGGACCAAGTTGTTCTGCGGTTCTAGAGCAACAACTTTAATTCTCATACTCAG
```

```
GCTTATGCTTGTGAAAGCATTGCTGGGTTTGTAGTTTATAATCCACTCTAGTGGATATT
```

```
CAACAGTGGGGTTATTCTGGTAACCTACAATTAAACCATGATTGCAATTGTCATGGACAC
```

```
GCACATGTAGCTCTGCGGATGCTATTGACGCGTTGCTTGCAATTAAATGCAATTGCA
```

- continued

```

GATGTCAACTGGGATTTAACCTACCCCATATAGCAAATGAGGATGAAGTCATTCTAGCTGTAGA
TATTACAAACGCATGTATCTTAATGCATGTGTTGATGCTCTTAAAGTTAACGTTGCTATGATA
GGCAACCCTAAAGGTATTAATGTGTTAGACGTGGAGACTTAAAGTTAGATTCTATGATAAGAAT
CCAATAGTACCCATGTCAAGCAGTTGAGTATGACTATAATCAGCACAAAGATAAGTTGCTGAT
GGCTTTGTATGTTGAAATTGAAATGTAAATGTGTTAGCTGGATTGTTATCCCGACAATTCTTACT
GACACACGAAATTGAGTGTGTTAACCTACCTGGTTGAAATGGTAGCTGTATGTTAACAG
CATGCATTCCACACACCTAAATTGATCGACTAGCTTCGTAATTGAAAGCTATGCCATTCTT
TTCTATGACTCATGCCCGAGACCAATTGATGCGACTAGCTTCGTAATTGAAAGCTATGCCATTCTT
GCTACGAAAGATTGATCACAAAATGCAACATAGGCGGTGCTGTTGAAAGCACGACAAATG
TATGCAGATTGTGACTTCTTATAATGCAGCTGTTACTGCTGGTTTACTTTGGGTTACTAAT
AATTAAACCCATATAATTGAAAGTTTCAGCTCTCCAG

```

(nsp-15 nucleotide sequence- nucleotides 18501-19514 of SEQ ID NO: 1)
SEQ ID NO: 4

```

TCATATCGACAATATTGCTTATAATATGTATAAGGGTGGTATTATGATGCTATTGAGGAAATG
CCCACTATCGTAACTGGAGATAAAGTTTGTTATAGATCAAGGGTGTAGAAAAAGCAGTTTTTT
AATCAAACAATTCTGCCTACATCTGAGCTTGTAGCTGTATGCGAAGAGAAATATTGCACACTG
CCAAACAACCGTATTGAAAGGTTGGGTGTAGATGTGACTAATGGATTGTAATTGGGATTAC
ACGAACCAAACACCACTATACCGTAATACTGTTAAGGTATGTGCAATACAGACATAGAACCAAT
GGCCTAATAGTGTGTTGATGAGATATGGTGTACCGACTTTCTAGCTGCTGATAATGCT
GTTTAGTTCTACACAGTGTACAAGCGGTATTGTTAGAATACCGTCAAACCTGCTGTT
CAAACGGTATTCCGTTAAAGATGGAGCGAACCTGTATGTTATAAGCGTGTAAATGGTGT
GTTACGCTACCTAACACAATAAACACACAGGGTCGAAGTTGAAACTTTGAACCTCGTAGTGAT
GTTGAGCGTGTGTTCTGACATGTCTGAGGAGAGTTGTAGAAAAGTATGGTAAAGATTAGGT
CTACAGCACATACTGTATGGTGAAGTTGATAAGCCCATTAGGTGGTTCCACACTGTTAGGT
ATGTGCAGACTTTACGTGCGAATAAGTTGAAAGCAGCTGTGTTACTAATTCTGATTCTGATGTC
ATGCAAATTATTTGTTGGCAGACAATGGTCTACAGCAAGTGTGTTACTGTTGAGATTG
CTGCTGATGTTCTTAGAACACTGAAAGAGTATGGTACTAATAAGTCAA
GTTGAAACAGTGTCAATTGATTACCATAGCATAAATTGACTTGGTTGAAGATGGCATTATT
AAAACATGTTATCCACAGCTCAA

```

(nsp-16 nucleotide sequence- nucleotides 19515-20423 of SEQ ID NO: 1)
SEQ ID NO: 5

```

TCAGCATGGACGTGTGGTTAAATATGCCGAACTTATAAAAGTTGAGATTGTTATGGAACCT
TGCAACATTCTTAATTGGTGGAAATAGCCTGCCAAGTGGTATTATGATGAAATGTGGCAAAG
TATACACAAACTCTGTCATAACCTTTCGAAAACAACAATGTGTGACCGCATATGCGAGTAATG
CATTGGAGCTGAAAGTGACAAAGGAGTGGTGCAGGTAGTACTGTTCTAAACAATGGCTCCC
GAAGGGACACTCTTGTGATAATGATATTGTAGACTATGTGCTGATGCACATGTTCTGTGCTT
TCAGATTGCAATAAAATAAGACAGAGCACAAGTTGATCTGTGATATCTGATATGTATAACAGAC
AATGATTCAAAAAGAAAGCATGAAGGGTGTAGGCCAATAATGGCAATGATGACGTTTCAATAT
CTCTCAAGTTTCTTCGTAATAATTGGCTCTAGGTGGTAGTTGCTGTTAAAGTGTACAGAGACA
AGTTGGCACGAAGTTTATATGACATTGCACAGGATTGTGATGGGGACAATGTTTGTACAGCA
GTGAATGCCTCTTCAGAACGATTCTGATTGGTGTAAATTATGGGTTGCAAGTGAAGAGTT
AAGGTTAGTGGAAAAACGCTGCACGCAAATTATATTGGAGGAATTGTAATTATACAAACC

```

- continued

TCTGCTTATAGTATATTGACGTTGCTAAGTTGAGATTGAAAGCAACGCCAGTTGTTAAT

TTGAAAATCGAACAAAAGACAGACTTAGCTTTAATTAAATTAAGTGTGGTAAGTTACTGGTAAGA

GATGTTGGTAACACCTTTACTAGTGACTCTTTGTGTACTATGTAG

(nsp-10 amino acid sequence)

SEQ ID NO: 6

SKGHETEEVDAVGILSLCSFAVDPADTYCKYVAAGNQPLGNCKMLTVKNGSGFAITSKPSPTPDQ

DSYGGASVCLYCRAHIAHPGGAGNLDGRQCQFKGSFVQIPTTEKDGVGFCLRNVCTVCQCWIGYGC

QCDSLRLQPKPSVQ

(nsp-14 amino acid sequence)

SEQ ID NO: 7

GTGLFKICNKEFGVHPAYAVTTKALAATYKVNDLAALVNVEAGSEITYKHLISLLGFKMSVNVE

GCHNMFI TRDEAIRNVRGWVGFVDEATHACGTNIGTNLPFQVGFSTGADFVVTP EGLVDTSIGNNF

EPVNSKAPPGEQFNHLRALFKSAKPWHVVRPRIVQMLADNLNCVSDCVFVWCHGLETLTRYPV

KIGKDQVCSCGSRATTFSNSHTQAYACWKHCLGFDFVYNPLLVDIQQWGYSGNLQPNHDLHCNVHGH

AHVASADAIMTRCLAINNAFCQDVNWDLTYPHIANEDEVNSSCRYLQRMYLNAVDALKVNVVYDI

GNPKGIKVRRGDLNFRFYDKNPPIVPNVKQFELYDYNQHDKFADGLCMFWNCVDCYPDNSLVCRY

DTRNLSVFNLPGCNGGSLYVNKHAFHTPKFDRTSFRNLKAMPFFFFDSSPCETIQLDGVAQDLVSL

ATKDCITKCNICGAVCKKQAQMYADFVTSYNAAVTAGFTFWVTNNFPYNLWKSFSALQ

(nsp-15 amino acid sequence)

SEQ ID NO: 8

SIDNIAYNMYKGGHYDAIAGEEMPTIVTGDKFVIDQGVEKAVFFNQTILPTSVAFELYAKRNIRTL

PNNRILKGLGVDTNGFVIWDTNTQTPLYRNTVKVCAYTDIEPNGLIVLYDDRYGDYQSFLAADNA

VLVSTQCYKRYSYVEIPSNLLVQNGIPLKDGANLYVYKRVNGAFVTLPTNLNTQGRSYETFEPRSD

VERDFLDMSEESFVEKYGKELGLQHILYGEVDKPQLGGLHTVIGMCRLLRANKLNAKSVTNSDSDV

MQNYFVLADNGSYKQVCTVVDLLLDDFLELLRNILKEYGTNKSKVTVSIDYHSINFMTWFEDGII

KTCYPQLQ

(nsp-16 amino acid sequence)

SEQ ID NO: 9

SAWTGYNMPELYKVQNQVMEPCNI PNYGVGIALPSGIMMNVAKYTQLCQYLSKTTMCVPHNMRVM

HFGAGSDKGVAPGSTVLKQWLPEGTLLVDNDIVDYVSDAHVSVLSDCNKYKTEHKFDLVISDMYTD

NDSKRKHEGVIANNGNDDVFIYLSSFLRNNLALGGSFAVKVTETSWHEVLYDIAQDCAWTMFCTA

VNASSSEAFLVGVNYLGASEKVIWSGKTLHANYIFWRNCNYLQTSAYSIFDVAKFDLRLKATPVVN

LKTEQKTDLVFNLIKCGKLLVDRVGNSTSFTSDSFVCTM

Reduced Pathogenicity

The live, attenuated coronavirus of the present invention comprises a variant replicase gene which causes the virus to have reduced pathogenicity compared to a coronavirus expressing the corresponding wild-type gene.

The term "attenuated" as used herein, refers to a virus that exhibits said reduced pathogenicity and may be classified as non-virulent. A live, attenuated virus is a weakened replicating virus still capable of stimulating an immune response and producing immunity but not causing the actual illness.

The term "pathogenicity" is used herein according to its normal meaning to refer to the potential of the virus to cause disease in a subject. Typically the pathogenicity of a coronavirus is determined by assaying disease associated symptoms, for example sneezing, snicking and reduction in tracheal ciliary activity.

50 The term "reduced pathogenicity" is used to describe that the level of pathogenicity of a coronavirus is decreased, lessened or diminished compared to a corresponding, wild-type coronavirus.

In one embodiment, the coronavirus of the present invention has a reduced pathogenicity compared to the parental M41-CK virus from which it was derived or a control coronavirus. The control coronavirus may be a coronavirus with a known pathogenicity, for example a coronavirus expressing the wild-type replicase protein.

55 The pathogenicity of a coronavirus may be assessed utilising methods well-known in the art. Typically, pathogenicity is assessed by assaying clinical symptoms in a subject challenged with the virus, for example a chicken.

As an illustration, the chicken may be challenged at 8-24 days old by nasal or ocular inoculation. Clinical symptoms, associated with IBV infection, may be assessed 3-10 days post-infection. Clinical symptoms commonly assessed to

determine the pathogenicity of a coronavirus, for example an IBV, include gasping, coughing, sneezing, snicking, depression, ruffled feathers and loss of tracheal ciliary activity.

The variant replicase of the present invention, when expressed in a coronavirus, may cause a reduced level of clinical symptoms compared to a coronavirus expressing a wild-type replicase.

For example a coronavirus expressing the variant replicase may cause a number of snicks per bird per minute which is less than 90%, less than 80%, less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20% or less than 10% of the number of snicks caused by a virus expressing the wild type replicase.

A coronavirus expressing a variant replicase according to the present invention may cause wheezing in less than 70%, less than 60%, less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20% or less than 10% of the number of birds in a flock infected with the a virus expressing the wild type replicase.

A coronavirus expressing a variant replicase according to the present invention may result in tracheal ciliary activity which is at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90% or at least 95% of the level of tracheal ciliary activity in uninfected birds.

A coronavirus expressing a variant replicase according to the present invention may cause clinical symptoms, as defined in Table 2, at a lower level than a coronavirus expressing the wild type replicase.

TABLE 2

IBV severity limits based on clinical signs:

Snicking (sneezing)	IBV specific: Mild (N.B. Respiratory signs become apparent from 2-3 dpi if they are going to occur and can continue for up to 7d).
Nasal exudate	
Watery eyes	
Swollen infraorbital sinuses	
Rales (vibration in trachea or bronchi region)	Mild, if exceed 2d increase to moderate
Hunched posture/depressed	
Fluffed up feathers	
Eating and drinking less	IBV specific: Mild, if exceed 24h increase to moderate for a max of 2d. If still drinking in excess then kill by schedule 1 method.
Drinking in excess: evident by fluid filled crop or measured water intake	
Less active but still evade capture	
Weight loss	Mild, if exceed 1d increase to moderate.
Not eating or drinking	
Birds sit alone and does not evade capture	
Severe respiratory distress: e.g. excessive gasping	Moderate: birds at end point. Kill by schedule 1 method. Severe: report to project license holder. Full post-mortem to be performed.
Snicking and/or rales for 7d in total	
Found dead	

The variant replicase of the present invention, when expressed in a coronavirus, may cause the virus to replicate at non-pathogenic levels in ovo.

While developing vaccines to be administered in ovo to chicken embryos, attention must be paid to two points: the effect of maternal antibodies on the vaccines and the effect of the vaccines on the embryo. Maternal antibodies are known to interfere with active immunization. For example, vaccines with mild strains do not induce protective antibody

levels when administered to broiler chickens with maternal antibodies as these strains are neutralized by the maternal antibody pool.

Thus a viral particle must be sufficiently efficient at replicating and propagating to ensure that it is not neutralized by the maternally-derived antibodies against the virus. Maternally-derived antibodies are a finite pool of effective antibodies, which decrease as the chicken ages, and neutralization of the virus in this manner does not equate to the establishment of long-term immunity for the embryo/chick. In order to develop long-term immunity against the virus, the embryo and hatched chicken must develop an appropriate protective immune response which is distinct to the effect of the maternally-derived antibodies.

To be useful for in ovo vaccination, the virus must also not replicate and propagate at a level which causes it to be pathogenic to the embryo.

Reduced pathogenicity in terms of the embryo may mean that the coronavirus causes less reduction in hatchability compared to a corresponding, wild-type control coronavirus. Thus the term “without being pathogenic to the embryo” in the context of the present invention may mean “without causing reduced hatchability” when compared to a control coronavirus.

A suitable variant replicase may be identified using methods which are known in the art. For example comparative challenge experiments following in ovo vaccination of

embryos with or without maternally-derived antibodies may be performed (i.e. wherein the layer has or has not been vaccinated against IBV).

If the variant replicase enables the virus to propagate at a level which is too high, the embryo will not hatch or will not be viable following hatching (i.e. the virus is pathogenic to the embryo). A virus which is pathogenic to the embryo may kill the embryo.

If the variant replicase causes a reduction in viral replication and propagation which is too great, the virus will be

39

neutralised by the maternally-derived antibodies. Subsequent challenge of the chick with IBV will therefore result in the development of clinical symptoms (for example wheezing, snicking, loss of ciliary activity) and the onset of disease in the challenged chick; as it will have failed to develop effective immunity against the virus.

Variant

As used herein, the term ‘variant’ is synonymous with ‘mutant’ and refers to a nucleic acid or amino acid sequence which differs in comparison to the corresponding wild-type sequence.

A variant/mutant sequence may arise naturally, or may be created artificially (for example by site-directed mutagenesis). The mutant may have at least 70, 80, 90, 95, 98 or 99% sequence identity with the corresponding portion of the wild type sequence. The mutant may have less than 20, 10, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 mutation(s) over the corresponding portion of the wild-type sequence.

The term “wild type” is used to mean a gene or protein having a nucleotide or amino acid sequence which is identical with the native gene or protein respectively (i.e. the viral gene or protein).

Identity comparisons can be conducted by eye, or more usually, with the aid of readily available sequence comparison programs. These commercially available computer programs can calculate % identity between two or more sequences. A suitable computer program for carrying out such an alignment is the GCG Wisconsin Bestfit package (University of Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Devereux et al., 1984, Nucleic Acids Research 12:387). Examples of other software that can perform sequence comparisons include, but are not limited to, the BLAST package (see Ausubel et al., 1999 ibid—Chapter 18), FASTA (Atschul et al., 1990, J. Mol. Biol., 403-410) and the GENEWORKS suite of comparison tools, ClustalX (see Larkin et al. (2007) Clustal W and Clustal X version 2.0. Bioinformatics, 23:2947-2948). Both BLAST and FASTA are available for offline and online searching (see Ausubel et al., 1999 ibid, pages 7-58 to 7-60). However, for some applications, it is preferred to use the GCG Bestfit program. A new tool, called BLAST 2 Sequences is also available for comparing protein and nucleotide sequence (see FEMS Microbiol Lett 1999 174(2): 247-50; FEMS Microbiol Lett 1999 177(1): 187-8 and tatiana@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov).

The sequence may have one or more deletions, insertions or substitutions of amino acid residues which produce a silent change and result in a functionally equivalent molecule. Deliberate amino acid substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues as long as the activity is retained. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine, valine, glycine, alanine, asparagine, glutamine, serine, threonine, phenylalanine, and tyrosine.

Conservative substitutions may be made, for example according to the Table below. Amino acids in the same block in the second column and preferably in the same line in the third column may be substituted for each other:

40

-continued

Polar- charged	D E K R
AROMATIC	H F W Y

The coronavirus of the present invention may comprise a variant replicase gene which encodes a protein which comprises a mutation compared to any one of SEQ ID NO: 6, 7, 8 or 9 which, when expressed in a coronavirus, causes the virus to have reduced pathogenicity compared to a coronavirus expressing the corresponding wild-type replicase.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises at least one or more amino acid mutations in any combination of nsp-10, nsp-14, nsp-15 and nsp-16.

The variant replicase gene of the coronavirus of the present invention may encode a protein comprising a mutation as defined in the M41 mod sequences presented in FIG. 10.

The variant replicase gene of the coronavirus of the present invention may encode a protein which comprises one or more amino acid mutations selected from the list of:

Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6;
Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7;
Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8;
Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The variant replicase gene of the coronavirus of the present invention may encode a protein which does not comprise a mutation in nsp-2, nsp-3, nsp-6 or nsp-13.

The variant replicase gene of the coronavirus of the present invention may encode a protein which does not comprise a mutation in nsp10 which corresponds to the threonine to isoleucine mutation caused by a mutation at nucleotide position 12,008 in the gene reported by Ammayappan et al. (Arch Virol (2009) 154:495-499).

Ammayappan et al (as above) reports the identification of sequence changes responsible for the attenuation of IBV strain Arkansas DPI. The study identified 17 amino acid changes in a variety of IBV proteins following multiple passages, approx. 100, of the virus in embryonated eggs. It was not investigated whether the attenuated virus (Ark DPI 101) is capable of replicating in the presence of maternally-derived antibodies against the virus in ovo, without being pathogenic to the embryo. Given that this virus was produced by multiple passage in SPF embryonated eggs, similar methodology for classical IBV vaccines, it is likely that this virus is pathogenic for embryos. The virus may also be sensitive to maternally-derived antibodies if the hens were vaccinated with a similar serotype.

The variant replicase gene of the coronavirus of the present invention may encode a protein which comprises any combination of one or more amino acid mutations provided in the list above.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutation Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutation Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutation Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutation Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

ALIPHATIC	Non-polar	G A P
Polar- uncharged		I L V
		C S T M
		N Q

41

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6, and Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6 Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6 and Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7 and Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7 and Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8 and Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6, Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7 and Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6 Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8 and Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6, Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7 and Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7, Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8 and Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The variant replicase gene may encode a protein which comprises the amino acid mutations Pro to Leu at position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6, Val to Leu at position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7, Leu to Ile at position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8 and Val to Ile at position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

The variant replicase gene may also be defined at the nucleotide level.

For example the nucleotide sequence of the variant replicase gene of the coronavirus of the present invention may comprise one or more nucleotide substitutions within the regions selected from the list of: 11884-12318, 16938-18500, 18501-19514 and 19515-20423 of SEQ ID NO:1.

For example the nucleotide sequence of the variant replicase gene of the coronavirus of the present invention may comprise one or more nucleotide substitutions selected from the list of:

C to Tat nucleotide position 12137;
G to C at nucleotide position 18114;
T to A at nucleotide position 19047; and
G to A at nucleotide position 20139;

compared to the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1.

As used herein, the term "substitution" is synonymous with the term mutation and means that the nucleotide at the identified position differs to that of the wild-type nucleotide sequence.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise any combination of the nucleotide substitutions selected from the list of:

42

C to Tat nucleotide position 12137;
G to Cat nucleotide position 18114;
T to A at nucleotide position 19047; and
G to A at nucleotide position 20139;

5 compared to the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1.
The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitution C12137T.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise substitution G18114C.

10 The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitution T19047A.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitution G20139A.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions 15 C12137T and G18114C.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions C12137T and T19047A.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions C12137T and G20139A.

20 The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions G18114C and T19047A.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions G18114C and G20139A.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions 25 T19047A and G20139A.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions C12137T, G18114C and T19047A.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions C12137T, T19047A and G20139A.

30 The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions C12137T, G18114C and G20139A.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions G18114C, T19047A and G20139A.

The nucleotide sequence may comprise the substitutions 35 C12137T, G18114C, T19047A and G20139A.

The nucleotide sequence may not comprise a substitution which corresponds to the C12008T substitution reported by Ammayappan et al. (as above).

The nucleotide sequence may be natural, synthetic or 40 recombinant. It may be double or single stranded, it may be DNA or RNA or combinations thereof. It may, for example, be cDNA, PCR product, genomic sequence or mRNA.

The nucleotide sequence may be codon optimised for production in the host/host cell of choice.

45 It may be isolated, or as part of a plasmid, virus or host cell.

Plasmid

A plasmid is an extra-chromosomal DNA molecule separate from the chromosomal DNA which is capable of replicating independently of the chromosomal DNA. They are usually circular and double-stranded.

50 Plasmids, or vectors (as they are sometimes known), may be used to express a protein in a host cell. For example a bacterial host cell may be transfected with a plasmid capable of encoding a particular protein, in order to express that protein. The term also includes yeast artificial chromosomes and bacterial artificial chromosomes which are capable of accommodating longer portions of DNA.

The plasmid of the present invention comprises a nucleotide sequence capable of encoding a defined region of the replicase protein. It may also comprise one or more additional coronavirus nucleotide sequence(s), or nucleotide sequence(s) capable of encoding one or more other coronavirus proteins such as the S gene and/or gene 3.

60 65 The plasmid may also comprise a resistance marker, such as the guanine xanthine phosphoribosyltransferase gene (gpt) from *Escherichia coli*, which confers resistance to

mycophenolic acid (MPA) in the presence of xanthine and hypoxanthine and is controlled by the vaccinia virus P7.5 early/late promoter.

Recombinant Vaccinia Virus

The present invention also relates to a recombinant vaccinia virus (rVV) comprising a variant replicase gene as defined herein.

The recombinant vaccinia virus (rVV) may be made using a vaccinia-virus based reverse genetics system.

In this respect, the present invention also provides a method for making a viral particle by:

- (i) transfecting a plasmid as described in the previous section into a host cell;
- (ii) infecting the host cell with a recombining virus comprising the genome of a coronavirus strain with a replicase gene;
- (iii) allowing homologous recombination to occur between the replicase gene sequences in the plasmid and the corresponding sequences in the recombining virus genome to produce a modified replicase gene;
- (iv) selecting for recombining virus comprising the modified replicase gene.

The term 'modified replicase gene' refers to a replicase gene which comprises a variant replicase gene as described in connection with the first aspect of the present invention. Specifically, the term refers to a gene which is derived from a wild-type replicase gene but comprises a nucleotide sequence which causes it to encode a variant replicase protein as defined herein.

The recombination may involve all or part of the replicase gene. For example the recombination may involve a nucleotide sequence encoding for any combination of nsp-10, nsp-14, nsp-15 and/or nsp-16. The recombination may involve a nucleotide sequence which encodes for an amino acid mutation or comprises a nucleotide substitution as defined above.

The genome of the coronavirus strain may lack the part of the replicase protein corresponding to the part provided by the plasmid, so that a modified protein is formed through insertion of the nucleotide sequence provided by the plasmid.

The recombining virus is one suitable to allow homologous recombination between its genome and the plasmid. The vaccinia virus is particularly suitable as homologous recombination is routinely used to insert and delete sequences for the vaccinia virus genome.

The above method optionally includes the step:

- (v) recovery of recombinant coronavirus comprising the modified replicase gene from the DNA from the recombining virus from step (iv).

Methods for recovering recombinant coronavirus, such as recombinant IBV, are known in the art (See Britton et al (2005) see page 24; and PCT/GB2010/001293).

For example, the DNA from the recombining virus from step (iv) may be inserted into a plasmid and used to transfect cells which express cytoplasmic T7 RNA polymerase. The cells may, for example be pre-infected with a fowlpox virus expressing T7 RNA polymerase. Recombinant coronavirus may then be isolated, for example, from the growth medium.

When the plasmid is inserted into the vaccinia virus genome, an unstable intermediate is formed. Recombinants comprising the plasmid may be selected for e.g. using a resistance marker on the plasmid.

Positive recombinants may then be verified to contain the modified replicase gene by, for example, PCR and sequencing.

Large stocks of the recombining virus including the modified replicase gene (e.g. recombinant vaccinia virus, (rVV) may be grown up and the DNA extracted in order to carry out step (v)).

Suitable reverse genetics systems are known in the art (Casais et al (2001) J. Virol 75:12359-12369; Casais et al (2003) J. Virol. 77:9084-9089; Britton et al (2005) J. Virological Methods 123:203-211; Armesto et al (2008) Methods in Molecular Biology 454:255-273).

Cell

The coronavirus may be used to infect a cell.

Coronavirus particles may be harvested, for example from the supernatant, by methods known in the art, and optionally purified.

The cell may be used to produce the coronavirus particle.

Thus the present invention also provides a method for producing a coronavirus which comprises the following steps:

- (i) infection of a cell with a coronavirus according to the invention;
- (ii) allowing the virus to replicate in the cell; and
- (iii) harvesting the progeny virus.

The present invention also provides a cell capable of producing a coronavirus according to the invention using a reverse genetics system. For example, the cell may comprise a recombining virus genome comprising a nucleotide sequence capable of encoding the replicase gene of the present invention.

The cell may be able to produce recombinant recombining virus (e.g. vaccinia virus) containing the replicase gene.

Alternatively the cell may be capable of producing recombinant coronavirus by a reverse genetics system. The cell may express or be induced to express T7 polymerase in order to rescue the recombinant viral particle.

Vaccine

The coronavirus may be used to produce a vaccine. The vaccine may by a live attenuated form of the coronavirus of the present invention and may further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As defined herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carriers" suitable for use in the invention are well known to those of skill in the art. Such carriers include, without limitation, water, saline, buffered saline, phosphate buffer, alcohol/aqueous solutions, emulsions or suspensions. Other conventionally employed diluents and excipients may be added in accordance with conventional techniques. Such carriers can include ethanol, polyols, and suitable mixtures thereof, vegetable oils, and injectable organic esters. Buffers and pH adjusting agents may also be employed. Buffers include, without limitation, salts prepared from an organic acid or base. Representative buffers include, without limitation, organic acid salts, such as salts of citric acid, e.g., citrates, ascorbic acid, gluconic acid, histidine-Hel, carbonic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, acetic acid, or phthalic acid, Iris, trimethanamine hydrochloride, or phosphate buffers. Parenteral carriers can include sodium chloride solution, Ringer's dextrose, dextrose, trehalose, sucrose, and sodium chloride, lactated Ringer's or fixed oils. Intravenous carriers can include fluid and nutrient replenishers, electrolyte replenishers, such as those based on Ringer's dextrose and the like. Preservatives and other additives such as, for example, antimicrobials, antioxidants, chelating agents (e.g., EDTA), inert gases and the like may also be provided in the pharmaceutical carriers. The present invention is not limited by the selection of the carrier. The preparation of these pharmaceutically acceptable compositions, from the above-described components, having appropriate pH isotonicity, stability and other conventional char-

acteristics is within the skill of the art. See, e.g., texts such as Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 20th ed, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, pub!, 2000; and The Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients, 4.sup.th edit., eds. R. C. Rowe et al, APhA Publications, 2003.

The vaccine of the invention will be administered in a “therapeutically effective amount”, which refers to an amount of an active ingredient, e.g., an agent according to the invention, sufficient to effect beneficial or desired results when administered to a subject or patient. An effective amount can be administered in one or more administrations, applications or dosages. A therapeutically effective amount of a composition according to the invention may be readily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. In the context of this invention, a “therapeutically effective amount” is one that produces an objectively measured change in one or more parameters associated Infectious Bronchitis condition sufficient to effect beneficial or desired results. An effective amount can be administered in one or more administrations. For purposes of this invention, an effective amount of drug, compound, or pharmaceutical composition is an amount sufficient to reduce the incidence of Infectious Bronchitis. As used herein, the term “therapeutic” encompasses the full spectrum of treatments for a disease, condition or disorder. A “therapeutic” agent of the invention may act in a manner that is prophylactic or preventive, including those that incorporate procedures designed to target animals that can be identified as being at risk (pharmacogenetics); or in a manner that is ameliorative or curative in nature; or may act to slow the rate or extent of the progression of at least one symptom of a disease or disorder being treated.

The present invention also relates to a method for producing such a vaccine which comprises the step of infecting cells, for example Vero cells, with a viral particle comprising a replicase protein as defined in connection with the first aspect of the invention.

Vaccination Method

The coronavirus of the present invention may be used to treat and/or prevent a disease.

To “treat” means to administer the vaccine to a subject having an existing disease in order to lessen, reduce or improve at least one symptom associated with the disease and/or to slow down, reduce or block the progression of the disease.

To “prevent” means to administer the vaccine to a subject who has not yet contracted the disease and/or who is not showing any symptoms of the disease to prevent or impair the cause of the disease (e.g. infection) or to reduce or prevent development of at least one symptom associated with the disease.

The disease may be any disease caused by a coronavirus, such as a respiratory disease and and/or gastroenteritis in humans and hepatitis, gastroenteritis, encephalitis, or a respiratory disease in other animals.

The disease may be infectious bronchitis (IB); Porcine epidemic diarrhoea; Transmissible gastroenteritis; Mouse hepatitis virus; Porcine haemagglutinating encephalomyelitis; Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS); or Blue-comb disease.

The disease may be infectious bronchitis.

The vaccine may be administered to hatched chicks or chickens, for example by eye drop or intranasal administration. Although accurate, these methods can be expensive e.g. for large broiler flocks. Alternatives include spray inoculation of administration to drinking water but it can be difficult to ensure uniform vaccine application using such methods.

The vaccine may be provided in a form suitable for its administration, such as an eye-dropper for intra-ocular use.

The vaccine may be administered by in ovo inoculation, for example by injection of embryonated eggs. In ovo vaccination has the advantage that it provides an early stage resistance to the disease. It also facilitates the administration of a uniform dose per subject, unlike spray inoculation and administration via drinking water.

The vaccine may be administered to any suitable compartment of the egg, including allantoic fluid, yolk sac, amnion, air cell or embryo. It may be administered below the shell (aircell) membrane and chorioallantoic membrane.

Usually the vaccine is injected into embryonated eggs during late stages of embryonic development, generally during the final quarter of the incubation period, such as 3-4 days prior to hatch. In chickens, the vaccine may be administered between day 15-19 of the 21-day incubation period, for example at day 17 or 18.

The process can be automated using a robotic injection process, such as those described in WO 2004/078203.

The vaccine may be administered together with one or more other vaccines, for example, vaccines for other diseases, such as Newcastle disease virus (NDV). The present invention also provides a vaccine composition comprising a vaccine according to the invention together with one or more other vaccine(s). The present invention also provides a kit comprising a vaccine according to the invention together with one or more other vaccine(s) for separate, sequential or simultaneous administration.

The vaccine or vaccine composition of the invention may be used to treat a human, animal or avian subject. For example, the subject may be a chick, chicken or mouse (such as a laboratory mouse, e.g. transgenic mouse).

Typically, a physician or veterinarian will determine the actual dosage which will be most suitable for an individual subject or group of subjects and it will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular subject(s).

The composition may optionally comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, excipient or adjuvant. The choice of pharmaceutical carrier, excipient or diluent can be selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise as (or in addition to) the carrier, excipient or diluent, any suitable binder(s), lubricant(s), suspending agent(s), coating agent(s), solubilising agent(s), and other carrier agents that may aid or increase the delivery or immunogenicity of the virus.

The invention will now be further described by way of Examples, which are meant to serve to assist one of ordinary skill in the art in carrying out the invention and are not intended in any way to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLES

Example 1—Generation of an IBV Reverse Genetics System Based on M41-CK

A M41-CK full-length cDNA was produced by replacement of the Beaudette cDNA in the Vaccinia virus reverse genetics system previously described in PCT/GB2010/001293 (herein incorporated by reference) with synthetic cDNA derived from the M41 consensus sequence.

The IBV cDNA within recombinant Vaccinia virus (rVV) rVV-BeauR-Rep-M41 structure described in Armesto, Cavanagh and Britton (2009). PLoS ONE 4(10): e7384. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0007384, which consisted of the replicase derived from IBV Beaudette strain and the struc-

tural and accessory genes and 3' UTR from IBV M41-CK, was further modified by replacement of the Beaudette 5' UTR-Nsp2-Nsp3 sequence with the corresponding sequence from IBV M41-CK. The resulting IBV cDNA consisted of 5' UTR-Nsp2-Nsp3 from M41, Nsp4-Nsp16 from Beaudette and the structural and accessory genes and 3' UTR from M41. This cDNA was further modified by the deletion of the Beaudette Nsp4-Nsp16 sequence. The resulting cDNA, lacking Nsp4-16, was modified in four further steps in which the deleted Nsp's were sequentially replaced with the corresponding sequences from M41-CK, the replacement cDNAs represented M41-CK Nsp4-8, Nsp9-12, Nsp12-14 and finally Nsp15-16. Each replacement cDNA contained approx. 500 nucleotides at the 5' end corresponding to the 3' most M41 sequence previously inserted and approx. 500 nucleotides at the 3' end corresponding to the M41 S gene sequence. This allowed insertion of the M41 cDNA sequence by homologous recombination and sequential addition of contiguous M41 replicase gene sequence. The synthetic cDNAs containing the M41-derived Nsp sequences were added by homologous recombination utilising the inventor's previous described transient dominant selection (TDS) system (see PCT/GB2010/001293). The M41-derived cDNAs containing sequence corresponding to the M41 Nsp's-10, -14, -15 and -16 contained the modified amino acids at positions 85, 393, 183 and 209, respectively, as indicated in FIG. 10.

A full-length cDNA representing the genome of M41-CK was generated in Vaccinia virus representing the synthetic sequences. Two rIBVs, M41-R-6 and M41-R-12, were rescued and shown to grow in a similar manner as M41-CK (FIG. 1).

Example 2—Determining the Pathogenicity of Rescued M41 Viruses

The viruses rescued in Example 1 were used to infect 8-day-old specific pathogen free (SPF) chicks by ocular and nasal inoculation to test them for pathogenicity, as observed by clinical signs on a daily basis 3-7 days post-infection and for ciliary activity days 4 and 6 post-infection. Loss of ciliary activity is a well-established method for determining the pathogenicity of IBV. The two M41-R viruses were found to be apathogenic when compared to M41-CK though they did show some clinical signs in comparison to uninfected control chicks (FIG. 2) and some but inconsistent loss in ciliary activity (FIG. 3).

Thus, the M41-R molecular clones of M41-CK were not pathogenic when compared to the parental virus M41-CK.

The inventors identified several nucleotide differences in the M41-R compared to the M41-CK sequences. The majority of these were synonymous mutations, as the nucleotide change did not affect the amino acid sequence of the protein associated with the sequence. However, four non-synonymous mutations were identified in the IBV replicase gene specific to Nsp-10, Nsp-14, Nsp-15 and Nsp-16 components of the replicase gene, these mutations resulted in amino acid changes (Table 3).

TABLE 3

Non-Synonymous mutations identified in the Nsp's of M41-R full-length genome			
Region of Replicase	Nucleotide position	Nucleotide Mutation	Amino Acid Change
Nsp10	12137	C→T	Pro→Leu
Nsp14	18114	G→C	Val→Leu

TABLE 3-continued

Non-Synonymous mutations identified in the Nsp's of M41-R full-length genome			
Region of Replicase	Nucleotide position	Nucleotide Mutation	Amino Acid Change
Nsp15	19047	T→A	Leu→Ile
Nsp16	20139	G→A	Val→Ile

Example 3—Repair of M41-R rIBVs

In order to determine whether the identified mutations were responsible for the loss of pathogenicity associated with M41-R, the Nsp10 mutation was repaired and the mutations in Nsp-14, -15 & -16 were repaired and shown to grow in a similar manner as M41-CK (FIG. 9). The inventors thus generated the rIBVs, M41R-nsp10rep and M41R-nsp14, 15, 16rep, using synthetic cDNAs containing the correct nucleotides utilising the inventor's previous described (TDS) system (see PCT/GB2010/001293).

The rIBVs were assessed for pathogenicity in chicks as described previously. Both rIBVs showed increased pathogenicity when compared to M41-R but not to the level observed with M41-CK (FIGS. 4 and 5). M41R-nsp14, 15, 16rep gave more clinical signs and more reduction in ciliary activity than M41R-nsp10rep, overall these results indicated that the changes associated with the four Nsp's appear to affect pathogenicity.

To determine the roles of the Nsp's in pathogenicity the full-length cDNA corresponding to M41R-nsp10rep was used to repair the mutations in Nsp's 14, 15 & 16 using a synthetic cDNA containing the correct nucleotides utilising the TDS system.

The following rIBVs were produced:

M41R-nsp10, 15rep—M41-R with the mutations in Nsp-10 and Nsp-15 repaired

M41R-nsp10, 14, 15rep—M41-R with mutations in Nsp-10, -14 and -15 repaired

M41R-nsp10, 14, 16rep—M41-R with mutations in Nsp-10, -14 and -16 repaired

M41R-nsp10, 15, 16rep—M41-R with mutations in Nsp-10, -15 and -16 repaired

M41-K—All four mutations, Nsp-10, -14, -15 & -16 repaired in M41-R

The rIBVs were shown to grow in a similar manner as M41-CK (FIG. 9) and assessed for pathogenicity as described previously. M41-K (in which all four mutations had been repaired) resulted in clinical signs and 100% loss of ciliary activity (complete ciliostasis) by 4 days post-infection (FIGS. 6, 7 & 8). The other rIBVs demonstrated varying levels of pathogenicity, apart from M41R-nsp10, 15, 16rep, which was essentially apathogenic. These results confirmed that repair of all four Nsp's restored pathogenicity to M41-R; again supporting the previous evidence that the mutations described in the four Nsp's are implicated in attenuating M41-CK.

The inventors also generated rIBV M41R-nsp 10, 14 rep (nsp 10 and 14 are repaired, nsp 15 and 16 contain mutations) and rIBV M41R-nsp 10, 16 rep (nsp 10 and 16 are repaired, nsp 14 and 15 contain mutations) and assessed the pathogenicity of these viruses.

rIBV M41R-nsp 10, 14 rep less pathogenic than M41-K but caused around 50% ciliostasis on days 4-6 post-infection. rIBV M41R-nsp 10, 16 rep was almost apathogenic and caused no ciliostasis (see FIG. 11a-c).

Thus the genome associated with M41-R is a potential backbone genome for a rationally attenuated IBV.

Example 4—Vaccination/Challenge Study with M41-R

Candidate vaccine viruses were tested in studies in which fertilized chicken eggs were vaccinated in ovo at 18 days embryonation and in which the hatchability of the inoculated eggs was determined. The clinical health of the chickens was investigated and the chickens were challenged at 21 days of age with a virulent IB M41 challenge virus at $10^{3.65}$ EID₅₀ per dose.

Clinical signs were investigated after challenge protection by the vaccine and a ciliostasis test was performed at 5 days after challenge to investigate the effect of the challenge viruses on movement of the cilia and protection by the vaccine against ciliostasis (inhibition of cilia movement).

In Ovo Vaccination in Commercial Broiler Eggs

The design of the experiment is given in Table 4 and the clinical results are given in Table 5. Hatchability of the eggs inoculated with IB M41-R was good and chickens were healthy. IB M41-R protected against clinical signs after challenge in the broilers (placebo: 19/19 affected, 1B M41-R: 3/18 affected and 1 dead). The results of the ciliostasis test are given in Table 6. IB M41-R generated protection against ciliostasis.

TABLE 4

Design of a hatchability, safety, efficacy study in commercial eggs							
Treatment	Description	EID ₅₀ ¹ per dose	Route of Admin	Day(s) of Admin	Day(s) of Challenge ²	End of Study	Nr. of eggs per treatment
T01	None	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30
T02	IB M41-R	10^4	In ovo	18 days	At 21 days	At 26	30
NTX	Saline	NA	In ovo	embryo- nation	of age, 20 chickens	days of age	30 per group

¹Dose volume 0.1 ml, NA, not applicable.

² $10^{3.65}$ EID₅₀ per dose.

TABLE 5

Treatment	Hatch/ total	Vital/ total	Before challenge		After challenge	
			Deaths/ total	Symptoms/ total	Deaths/ total	Symptoms/ total
None	28/30				Euthanized directly after hatch for blood collection	
IB M41-R	28/30	28/28	1/20	0/19	1/19	3/18 ^{1, 7}
Saline	29/30	29/29	1/20	0/19	0/19	19/19 ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}

¹Disturbed respiratory system

²Whizzing

³Change of voice

⁴Breathing difficult

⁵Swollen intra-orbital sinuses

⁶Uneven growth

⁷Weak

TABLE 6

Results of the ciliostasis test after challenge, for design see Table 1.		
Treatment	Protected/total	Percentage protection
Saline	0/19	0%
IB M41R	5/18	28%

In Ovo Vaccination in Specific Pathogen-Free (SPF) Eggs

The design of the study in SPF eggs is given in Table 7 and is similar with the design of the studies with commercial broilers, but the vaccination dose for 1B M41-R was higher, (10^5 EID₅₀ per dose).

The results (Table 8) show that the hatch percentage for IB M41-R hatch was low, and 19 of 40 hatched and the chicks were weak. Eight chicks died. The remaining 11 chickens were challenged and 11 of the chicks hatched from the eggs which had been inoculated with saline were challenged.

In the ciliostasis test after challenge it appeared that all chickens vaccinated in ovo with IB M41-R were protected, whereas none of the controls was protected, see Table 9.

TABLE 7

Design of a hatchability, safety, efficacy study in SPF eggs							
Treatment	Treatment Description	EID ₅₀ ¹ per dose	Route of Admin	Day of Admin	Day of Challenge ²	End of Study	Nr. of eggs per treatment
T01	IB M41-R	10 ⁵	In ovo	18 days embryo- nation	At 21 days of age	At 26 days of age	40
T04	Saline	NA	In ovo	NA	NA	NA	40
NTX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10

¹Dose volume 0.1 ml, NA, not applicable.²Challenge dose 10^{3.3} EID₅₀ in 0.2 ml.

TABLE 8

Hatch percentages and clinical data before and after challenge in SPF chickens, for design see Table 7.						
Treatment	Before challenge			After challenge		
	Hatch/ total	Vital/ total	Deaths/ total	Symptoms/ total	Deaths/ total	Symptoms/ total
IB M41-R	19/40	11/40	8/40	weak	0	0
Saline	30/40	30/40	0	—	0	0
NA	9/10	9/10	0	—	—	—

TABLE 9

Results of the ciliostasis test after challenge, for design see Table 7.		
Treatment	Protected/total	Percentage protection
Saline	0/11	0%
IB M41R	11/11	100%

In conclusion, IB M41-R was safe in commercial eggs, generated protection against clinical signs and to an extent against ciliostasis.

In SPF eggs vaccinated with IB M41 R a relatively low number of chickens hatched. This may be due to the 10⁵ EID₅₀ per egg of 1B M41-R used. This was 10-fold higher than the dose used in earlier studies in which there was a higher level of hatchability. The lower hatch percentages may also be caused by a particularly high susceptibility of

the batch of SPF eggs for viruses, as in other studies the level of embryo mortality was also higher than had previously been observed.

After challenge all surviving chickens after hatch were completely protected against ciliostasis. It is concluded that IB M41-R has great potential as vaccine to be administered in ovo.

All publications mentioned in the above specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations of the described methods and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in molecular biology, virology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 13

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 1
<211> LENGTH: 27500
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Infectious bronchitis virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

acttaagata gatattaata tataatctatc acactaggct tgcgcttagat ttccaaactta      60
acaaaacgga cttaaatacc tacagctggt cctcataaggt gttccattgc agtgcaactt     120
agtgcctcgg atggcacctg gccacctgtc aggtttttgt tataaaatc ttattgttgc     180
tggtatcact gcttgttttgc cctgtctca ctttatacat ccgttgcttg ggctacctag    240
tatccagcgt cctacggcgcc cggtggctgg ttcgagtgcg aagaacctct ggttcatcta   300

```

-continued

-continued

-continued

aaagccagtt ttgacgatct tactgactt gaacagtgg atgatagcaa catctatgag 5100
agtcttaaag tgcaggagac acctgataat cttagatgaat atgtgtcatt tacgacaaag 5160
gaagattcta agttgccact gacacttaaa gtttagaggt tcaaatcagt tggtgacttt 5220
aggtctaagg atggtttac ttataagtt acacctgata ctgataaaa ttcaaaaaca 5280
ccagtcact acccagtctt ggattctatt agtcttaggg caatatgggt tgaaggcagt 5340
gctaatttg ttgtggcga tccaaattat tatagtaagt ctctccgaat tcccacggtt 5400
tggaaaaatg ccgagagcct tggtaaaatg ggttataaaa ttgatgggtt aactatggc 5460
cttggcggtt cagaacacct taataaacct aatttggaga gaattttaa cattgctaag 5520
aaagctattg ttggatctag tggttact acgcagtgtg gtaaaataact agttaaagca 5580
gctcatacag ttgcccataa agtaggtgtat ggtgttagttc gcaatattac agatagaatt 5640
aagggtctt gtggattcac acgtggccat tttgaaaaga aatgtccct acaatttcta 5700
aagacacttg tgttttttt cttttatttc ttaaaggcta gtgctaagag tttagttct 5760
agctataaga ttgtgttatg taaggtggtg tttgctacct tacttatagt gtggttata 5820
tacacaagta atccagtagt gtttactgga atacgtgtc tagacttcct atttgaaggt 5880
tctttatgtg gtccttataa tgactacggt aaagattctt ttgatgtgtt acgctattgt 5940
gcagggtagt ttacttgcgt tggatgttta catgatagag attcacttca tctgtacaaa 6000
catgcttata gcgtagaaca aatttataag gatgcagtt ctggcattaa cttaattgg 6060
aatttgcattt atttggctt tctaataattt tttgttaagc cagtgccagg ttttgttatt 6120
atttggattt gtgttaagta tttgttattt agttcaactg tggtgaaac tggtgttagt 6180
tttcttagatt ggttgtaaa aacagttttt acccattttt attttatggg agcggggattt 6240
tatttctggc tctttacaa gatatacgtt caagtgcattt atatattgtt ctgttaaggat 6300
gttaacatgtt aagtgtgcaaa gagagttgc cgcagcaaca ggcaagaggt tagegttgta 6360
gttggtagac gcaagcaat agtgcatttt tacactaattt ctggctataa ctttgttaag 6420
agacataattt ggtattgttag aatttgcattt gattatggc accaaaatac attttatgtcc 6480
cctgaagttt ctggcgagct ttctgaaaag cttaagggcc atgttaaacc tacagcatat 6540
gettaccacg ttgtgtatgtt ggcattgcgtt gttgatgtt ttgttaattt aaaatataag 6600
gtcgcaattt ctggtaaggat taatgcattt tctgtgttta agtgtttcag tggtacagat 6660
tttttaaga aagctgtttt tcttaaggag gcattgaaat gtgaacaaat atctaattgtat 6720
ggttttatag tggatgtatac acagagtgcg catgcacttag aggaagcaaa gaatgcagcc 6780
gtcttattatcg cgcattatctt gtgttaagggca atacttataat ttgaccaggc actttatgtat 6840
caattaatag tagagccctgt gtctaaaggtt gttatagata aagtgtgttagt cattttgtct 6900
aatataatat ctgttagatac tgccatgttta aattataagg caggcacact tcgtgtatgtt 6960
ctgctttcttta ttactaaaga cgaagaagcc gtagatgtt ccatcttctt ccacaatcat 7020
gaagtgaaat acactggtga cggttttact aatgtgatac cgtcatatgg tatggacact 7080
gataagttga cacccgttga tagagggttt ttgatataatg cagatgttcc tattgtctt 7140
ttaagagtca aaaatgctcc tccggtagta tggaaagttt ctgatcttataatgtct 7200
gacagttgc tttaatattt aatttcagct actgtcaagt caggaggtcg tttctttata 7260
acaaagtctg gtgctaaaca agtttttctt tgcatacc agaaactgtt ggttagagaaa 7320
aaggcaggtt gtttattaa taacactttt aatgttta tggatgttta taaatggctt 7380
ttttgtctttt atataactttt tacagcatgt tggatgtttaactactatatggatgtat 7440

-continued

aaaagtttg ttcacccat gtagatgta aactccacac tgcatgttga agggttcaaa 7500
gttatagaca aagggttat tagagagatt gtgtcagaag ataattgtt ctctaataag 7560
tttgttaatt ttgacgcctt ttgggttaaa tcataatgaaa ataataaaaa ctgtccaatt 7620
gttacagttg ttatagatgg tgacggaca gtagctgtt gtagttctgg tttgtatca 7680
tgggttatgg atgggttat gtttgtcat atgacacaga ctgatcgtag accttggtag 7740
atccctacct gtttaatag agaaaattttt ggtagtacactt aggattcaat tatcaactgag 7800
ggtagttttt atacatctat agcatttattt tctgctagat gtttatattt aacagccagc 7860
aatacacccctt aattgttattt tttaatggc gacaatgatg cacctggagc cttaccattt 7920
ggtagtatta ttccctcatag agtataacttc caacctaattt gtagtttaggt tatagttcca 7980
caacaaataac tgcatacacc ctacatagtg aagttgtttt cagacagctt ttgttagaggt 8040
agtgtatgtg agtataactaa accaggttac tgggtgtcac tagactccca atgggtttt 8100
tttaatgatg aatacattttt taaacctggc gttttctgtt gttctactgt tagagaactt 8160
atgttaataa tggtagtac attctttact ggtgtcaacc ctaatattttt tattcagctt 8220
gcaactatgt tttaatactt agttgttattt gtttaattt ttgcaatggt tataaagttt 8280
caaggtgtttt tttaagctt tgcgaccatt gttttacaa taatgttagt ttgggttattt 8340
aatgcatttg ttttgtgtgt acatagttt aatagtgttt tagtgcattt attatttagta 8400
ctctattgtc atgcatttcattt gtttacaatg cgcaataactg ctataataat gcattgtgg 8460
cttgggttttta cttttgggtt aatagtaccc acatgggtgg cttgttgcata tctgggtttt 8520
attctttataa tgcacacacc gttgggtttc tgggtgttacg gtactactaa aaatactgt 8580
aagttgtatg atggcaacga gttgggtgtt aattatgacc ttgctgcgaa gagcactttt 8640
gttattcgtg gtactgaatt tggtaagctt acgaatgaga taggtgataa atttgaagcc 8700
tatctttctg cgtatgttagt acttaaatac tattcaggca ctggtagtga gcaagattac 8760
ttgcaagctt gtcgtgcattt gtttagctt gctttggacc aatataaaaa tagtgggttt 8820
gaggtgtttt atacccacc ggcgttactctt attgggttta gtagactaca cgctgggtttt 8880
aaaaaaacttag tttctcttag tagtgcgtttt gagaagtgcata ttggtagtgc tctttataga 8940
ggcaataatc ttaatggact gttggctgggtt gattctattt actgcccacg ccatgttta 9000
ggtaagttta gttggtagcc gttgggtgtac gtactaaacc ttgctaaataa tcatgagttt 9060
gaagttgttaa ctcaaaatgg tggtaatgg aatgtgtca gcaaggcgct taaaggagca 9120
gttttaattt tacaaactgc agttgccaat gctgaaactc ctaagtataa gtttggtaaa 9180
gctaattgtg gtgatagttt cactatactt tgggtttatg gttgtacatg tataaggactt 9240
taccctgtca ctatgcgttc taatggactt attagagcat ctttcttagc aggagcctgt 9300
ggctcgttgcgtt gtttaatattt agaaaagggtt gtagttattt tctttatattt gcaccatctt 9360
gagttaccta atgcattaca cactggaaactt gacctaattgg gttgggttttta tgggtgttt 9420
gttagatgaag aggttgcgca aagagtgcata ccagataatc tagttactaa caatattgt 9480
gcgttgcgttctt atgcggcaat tattgtttttaa aagaaaagggtt gttttcaca acctaaatgg 9540
ttggagagta ctactgtttc tattgaagat tacaatagggtt gggcttagtga taatgggttt 9600
actccatattt ccactagtac tgcttattactt aaattaagggtt ctataactgg gttgtatgtt 9660
tgtaaaactcc ttgcgttactat tattgttaaa agtgcgttcaat ggggttagtga tccctttta 9720
ggacaatataa attttgaaga cgaattgcata ccagaatctg tatttaatca agttgggtgtt 9780

-continued

-continued

tcttttgtgc aaatacctac tacggagaaa gatcctgtt gattctgtct acgtaacaag 12240
gtttgcactg tttgtcagt ttggatttgt tatggatgtc agtgtgattc acttagacaa 12300
cttaaacctt ctgttcagtc agttgtcttt gcattctgggtt ttgataagaa ttattnaaac 12360
gggtacgggg tagcagttag gctcggctga tacccttagc taatggatgt gaccccgatg 12420
ttgttaaagcg agcctttgtat gtttgcataa aggaatcagc cggtatgttt caaaaattgt 12480
agcgtaactg tgcacgatc caagaagtac gtgatactga agatggaaat cttgagatt 12540
gtgattctta ttttgcgtt aaacaacca ctcctagtaa ttatgaacat gagaaggctt 12600
gttatgaaga cttaaagtca gaagtaacag ctgatcatga tttctttgtt ttcaataaga 12660
acattnataa tatttagtagg cagaggctta ctaagtatac tatgtatggat ttttgcgtatg 12720
ctttgcggca ctggaccacca aaggattgcg aagttcttaa agaaatactt gtcactttag 12780
gttgcgtataga agattatcac cctaagtgtt ttgaagagaa taaggattgg tacgacccaa 12840
tagaaaaaccc taaatattat gccatgttgg ctaaaatggg acctattgtt cgcacgtgtt 12900
tattgaatgc tatttgatgtt ggaaacctca tgggtggaaa aggttatgtt ggtgttata 12960
cacttgataa ccaagatctt aatggcaat tttatgattt tgggtgatttt cagaagacag 13020
cgccctgggtgc tgggtgtcctt gttttgata cgtatttttcc ttacatgtatg cccatcatag 13080
ccatgactga tgcgttggca cctgagaggt attttgcataa tggatgtcat aagggttata 13140
aatcttatga tctcctcaag tatgattata ctgaggagaa acaagatttgc 13200
actttaaatgtt ttgggtatcaa gagttatcacc ctaactgtcg cgactgttagt gatgacagat 13260
gtttgatataa ttgtgcataa ttcaacatct tgggttttac acttgcatttgc cagacttctt 13320
tcggtaattt gtgttagaaag gttttgttgc atgggtgtacc atttatactt actgttgcgtt 13380
atcattctaa ggaacttggt gtttgcataa atcaagatataa caccatgtca ttttcaaaaa 13440
tgggttttgc tcaactcatg cagtttgcg gagaatccgc ctgttgcgtt gggacatcca 13500
ataaatttagt ggatcttaga acgtcttgc ttgtgtttgc tgcttgcgt tctgggttata 13560
ctcatcaaac ggtaaaacca ggtcacttta acaaggatttgc ctacgatccc gcagagaagg 13620
ctggatgtt taaggaaggt tcttgcatac cacttaaaca tttcttgcgtt ccacagactg 13680
gtaatgtgc tataaaacgtat tatgatttttgc atcgatataa caggccatccatg 13740
tacgtcaact ttatgttgc ttgttagtgc ctgttgcgtt ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc 13800
gctgtatacc agcaagccaa gttgtgttgc atcaatgttgc taaggtgtca gggttgcgtt 13860
tcaataaagtgc tggaaaggcc cgtctctattt atgaaatgttgc tctagaggag caggaccaac 13920
tctttgttgc tacaacaaag aacgtcttgc ctactataac tcagatgttgc ttttgcgttgc 13980
ccatatccgc gaaaaataga ggcgtacag tggcagggttgc tcttgcgtt tctactatgt 14040
ctaataaggca gtttgcataa aagtttgcgttgc agtctatgttgc caacactgtca aacgttgcgtt 14100
tagtttgcgttgc aacaaccaag ttttgcgttgc gtttgcgttgc catgttgcgttgc aaccttattc 14160
agggtgttgc agacccgttgc ttttgcgttgc gggattatccaa aggtgttgcgttgc agacgttgcgtt 14220
ctaatttgcgttgc gcatcttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc 14280
cttgcgttgc acgttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc 14340
tcttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc 14400
ctgcttgcgttgc aaacagtgttgc ttcaacataa tacaaggccac atctgtcaat gtttgcgttgc 14460
ttttgcgttgc tataacgcgttgc gatattgttgc atgtatgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc ttttgcgttgc 14520

-continued

-continued

-continued

-continued

-continued

agccatggact gaccctttgt cacagtctag actaatgtta aaccttgcgtt caatttgcgtt 24060
aactgggtgag caagtgttcc aaaaaatcg tttcaatttgcgtt cagcatattt caagtgttcc 24120
aaacacacaaa gtatggacc cctttgttcc ttgttatttgcgtt agaggaggta atttttggta 24180
aatagagtca gctgaagatt gttcagggttcc tgatgttcc attgttgcgtt tcgttgcgtt 24240
aaaatggaaat ttttcttaca gcgcttata tatttgcgtt atttttagca ctgttgcgtt 24300
taggttagggcc acttcaaggcc tttgttccagg ctgttgcgtt ccgttgcgtt ttttgcgtt 24360
catgggttgtt aattccaggcc gctaagggttcc cagcctttgttcc atataatgttcc acatatggta 24420
gaaaacttaa caatccggaa tttagtgcgtt ccgttgcgtt cgagtttgcgtt aagaacgggtt 24480
ggaataataa aaatccaggcc aattttcaag atgttccaggcc agacaaatttgcgtt tactttgcgtt 24540
tttgcgttccaggcc cagtttgatgtt ttttgcgttcc tataatgttcc attttgcgtt 24600
tttgcgttccaggcc taatacttca gttatggccatgtt gcaacaaggcc gtaagtttgcgtt ttatatactg 24660
aaaatgtatgtt ccgttgcgtt ctttgcgttcc cttaacatttgcgtt cagtaggtgtt aatttcgttcc 24720
atataccccc caaacacaggcc aggttccaggcc gcagcgatata tacttacatgtt gtttgcgtt 24780
ctgttccaggcc taggttatttgcgtt gatccaggcc attagactctt ttaagcgttcc taggttgcgtt 24840
tggtcatttca acccagaatcc taatggccatgtt ggttcaatcc tccttacttca tggtcatttca 24900
tggtcatttca acccagaatcc taatggccatgtt ggttcaatcc tccttacttca tggtcatttca 24960
ctttatttgcgtt ccgttgcgttcc agggtcaggcc gcttgcgtt ccgttgcgtt taaagatata 25020
tttgcgttccaggcc caccggatag acgtaatatcc taccgtatgtt tgccaggatata tacttgcgtt 25080
caaagcggaa ataagaaaacg gtttgcgttcc tttgtctatgtt caaaggccatgtt agtagatact 25140
ggcgagatgttcc aaggtgttagcc aacaggaggcc agtagtcttcc acacccatgtt gtttgcgtt 25200
agagagtatttcc taaaatttcc cttaatgttcc gcttgcgttcc taagagccatgtt taatgttcc 25260
atttttgcgttcc atattaatcc aaatccctcc ttttttgcgttcc tcttgcgttcc agagatcc 25320
tttaaaaaac agttttccatgtt ccctttgcgttcc cccaaaacttca ttgttgcgttcc tggtcatttca 25380
tttcaagtag ataaatggaaatcc agtctactac ccgttgcgttcc gaaggaaaaccc caattttcc gaaagggttcc 25440
tggtaggttcc ggttgcgttcc taaaacttcc agtctactac ccgttgcgttcc ttgttgcgttcc 25500
aggcgccatgttcc tcttacaaggcc gcttgcgttcc tacggacatgtt gaaatggccatgtt ccgttgcgtt 25560
taaggccatgttcc tataaaccatgttcc tatttgcgttcc tcaatttgcgttcc gtatttgcgttcc 25620
gggttacatgttcc agatcatgttcc cccaaaacaca tcttacatgttcc tgtaggttcc gtttgcgttcc 25680
tttcaatttgcgttcc tttagtttgcgttcc aggttggccatgttcc atacccatgttcc tcaatgttcc gtatgttcc 25740
tagtaaagat aatcccttcc gccggacatgttcc agcaagaaaaac gccgttccatgttcc atcttgcgttcc 25800
aggatttagat tggtaggttcc ttttttgcgttcc agcaggacatgttcc gcaatgttcc gtttgcgttcc 25860
tacccatgttcc gtatttgcgttcc ggaaaacttcc tgaggacatgttcc aatataatcc ataatcccttcc 25920
gttcatggccatgttcc gccggacatgttcc aacttggccatgttcc acatgttcc cagatgttcc catccaaacttcc 25980
ggaggacatgttcc agccacatgttcc agttggccatgttcc tcttgcgttcc tatcttgcgttcc tcaagccatgttcc 26040
aaagccatgttcc agttaaatcc accttccatgttcc aagtttgcgttcc gtagccgttcc tcgttgcgttcc 26100
gaaaatccatgttcc aaccaaggccatgttcc gcagcatgttcc tatttgcgttcc gccaatgttcc gtttgcgttcc 26160
ggtaaaggccatgttcc gaaaggaaacc agtccatgttcc gtttgcgttcc gtttgcgttcc ttacttgcgttcc 26220
ccagccatgttcc accttgcgttcc ggggtatgttcc caagatgttcc tagtgcgttcc tggttgcgttcc 26280
ggtgcgttcc otaaatttgcgttcc atcttgcgttcc ggttacttgcgttcc actcttgcgttcc gtttgcgttcc 26340
tatccatgttcc ggttttgcgttcc cggaggacatgttcc gatgttgcgttcc tccgttgcgttcc ttttccatgttcc 26400

-continued

ctgaatcggt gcaggaggatgg gagatcaaca gcagcttcat cagcagcatc tagtagagca	26460
ccatcacgtg aagtttgcgc tggtcgcagg agtggttctg aagatgatct tattgctcgt	26520
gcagcaaggta taattcagga tcagcagaag aagggttctc gcattacaaa ggctaaggct	26580
gatgaaatgg ctcaccgcgc gtattgcag cgcaactattc cacctaatta taaggttgat	26640
caagtgtttg gtccccgtac taaaggtaag gagggaaatt ttggtgatga caagatgaat	26700
gaggaaggta ttaaggatgg ggcgcgttaca gcaatgtca acctagttcc tagcagccat	26760
gttgtcttt tcggaaagttag agtgcacgccc agacttcaac cagatgggct gcacttgaaa	26820
tttgaattta ctactgtggt cccacgtgat gatccgcagt ttgataattt tgtaaaaatt	26880
tgtgatcagt gtgttgatgg tggtaggaaca cgtccaaagatgatgaaacc aagaccaaag	26940
tcacgcgtcaa gttcaagacc tgcaacaaga gggaaattctc cagcgcgaag acagcagcgc	27000
cctaagaagg agaaaaagcc aaagaagcag gatgatgaa tggataaaagc attgacactca	27060
gatgaggaga ggaacaatgc acagctggaa tttgatgatg aacccaaggt aattaactgg	27120
ggggatttcg ccctaggaga gaatgaacctt tgagtaaaaat tcaatagtaa gagttaaagg	27180
agataggcat gtagcttgc tacctacatg tctatcgcca gggaaatgtc taatttgtct	27240
acttagtagc ctggaaacga acggtagacc cttagatttt aatttagttt aatttttagt	27300
ttagtttaag ttagtttaga gtaggtataa agatgccagt gccggggcca cgcggagtag	27360
gaccgagggtt acagcactag gacgcattt aaaaaaaaaa gtttaagttt	27420
agtttaatttgcgtatgtata gttaaaattt ataggctagt atagagttttag agcaaaaaaa	27480
aaaaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaaaa	27500

<210> SEQ ID NO 2
<211> LENGTH: 435
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Infectious bronchitis virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

tctaaaggtc atgagacaga ggaagtggat gctgttaggc ttctctca ct	60
gcagtagatc ctgcggatac atattgtaaa tatgtggcag caggtaatca acctttaggt	120
aactgtgtta aaatgttgac agtacataat ggttagtgggt ttgcataaac atcaaagcca	180
agtccaaactc cggtatcgagg ttcttatgga ggagcttctg tttgtcttta ttgttagagca	240
catatagcac accttggccgg agcaggaaat ttagatggac gctgtcaatt taaaggtct	300
tttgtgcaaa tacctactac ggagaaagat cctgttggat tctgttcaacg taacaaggtt	360
tgcactgttt gtcagtgttg gattggttat ggatgtcaagt gtgattcaact tagacaacct	420
aaaccttctgc ttcaag	435

<210> SEQ ID NO 3
<211> LENGTH: 1563
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: *Infectious bronchitis virus*

<400> SEQUENCE : 3

ggtagcaggct tgtttaaaat ttgcaacaaa gagtttagtg gtgttacccc agcttatgca	60
gtcacacaacta aggctcttgc tgcaacttat aaagttaatg atgaacttgc tgcaacttgtt	120
aacgtgaaag ctgggttcaga aataacatata aacatctta tttcttgcgtt agggtttaag	180
atgaqtgtta atgttgaagg ctgccacaaac atgtttataa cacqgtatga ggctatccqc	240

-continued

aacgttaagag	gttgggttagg	tttttatgtta	gaagcaaac	atgtttcgccg	tactaacatt	300
ggtaactaacc	tgcctttcca	agttaggttc	tctactgggt	cagacttgt	agttacgect	360
gaggggacttg	tagatacttc	aataggcaat	aattttgagc	ctgtgaattc	taaaggcacct	420
ccagggtaaac	aatttaatca	cttgagagcg	ttattcaaaa	gtgctaaacc	ttggcatgtt	480
gtaaggccaa	ggatttgtca	aatgttagcg	gataacctgt	gcaacgttcc	agatttgtta	540
gtgtttgtca	cgtgggtgtca	tggectagaa	ctaaccactt	tgcgctattt	tgttaaaaata	600
ggcaaggacc	aagtttggtc	ttcggttct	agagcaaca	cttttaattc	tcataactcag	660
gettatgttt	gttggaaagca	ttgtttgggt	tttgattttg	tttataatcc	actcttagtg	720
gatattcaac	agtggggta	ttctggtaac	ctacaattt	accatgattt	gcatttgtat	780
gtgcgtggac	acgcacatgt	agcttctcg	gatgttattt	tgacgcgtt	tcttgcattt	840
aataatgtcat	tttgcataaga	tgtcaactgg	gatttactt	accctcatat	agcaaataat	900
gatgaagtca	attctagctg	tagatattt	caacgcattt	atcttaatgc	atgtgttgat	960
gctcttaaag	ttaacgttgt	ctatgtata	ggcaacccta	aaggattttaa	atgtgttaga	1020
cgtggagact	taaatttttag	attctatgt	aagaatccaa	tagtacccaa	tgtcaagcag	1080
tttgagtagt	actataatca	gcacaaagat	aagtttgcgt	atggtcttt	tatgtttgg	1140
aattgtatgt	tggattgtta	tcccgcataat	tccttacttt	gtaggtacga	cacacgaaat	1200
tttagtggt	ttaacctacc	tggttgtat	gggtggtagct	tgtatgtttaa	caagcatgca	1260
ttccacacac	ctaaatttga	tcgcactagc	tttcgttatt	tgaaagctat	gccatcttt	1320
ttctatgtact	catcgcttg	cgagaccatt	caattggatg	gagttgcgc	agacccgttg	1380
tcatttagcta	cgaaaagattt	tatcacaaaa	tgcaacatag	gcgggtctgt	ttgtaaaaag	1440
cacgcacaaa	tgtatgcaga	ttttgtgact	tcttataatg	cagctgttac	tgtgtgttt	1500
actttttggg	ttactaataa	ttttaccca	tataattgt	ggaaaagttt	ttcagcttcc	1560
cag						1563

<210> SEQ ID NO 4
<211> LENGTH: 1014
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Infectious bronchitis virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

tctatcgaca atattgctta taatatgtat aagggtggtc attatgatgc tattgcagga	60
gaaatgccca ctatcgtaac tggagataaa gtttttgtt tagatcaagg cgtagaaaaa	120
gcagttttt ttaatcaaac aattctgcct acatctgtag cgtttgagct gtatgcgaag	180
agaaatattc gcacactgcc aaacaaccgt attttgaag gtttgggtgt agatgtgact	240
aatggatttg taatttggga ttacacgaac caaacaccac tataccgtaa tactgttaag	300
gtatgtgcat atacagacat agaaccaaattt ggcctaataag tgctgtatga tgatagatata	360
ggtgattacc agtctttct agctgctgat aatgctgttt tagttctac acagtgttac	420
aagcggttt cgtatgtaga aataccgtca aacctgttgc ttcaaacccggtt tattccgtta	480
aaagatggag cgaacctgttataag cgtgttaatgcgttgc ttcaaacccggtt tattccgtta	540
aacacaataa acacacaggg tcgaagttat gaaacttttgcgttgc ttcaaacccggtt tattccgtta	600
cgtgattttc tcgacatgtc tgaggagat tttgttagaa agtatgttgc ttcaaacccggtt tattccgtta	660
ctacagcaca tactgtatgg tgaagttgtat gaaacttttgcgttgc ttcaaacccggtt tattccgtta	720
ataqqttatqtc qcaqactttt acqtqcgaaat aqttqaacq caaqgtctgt tactaattct	780

-continued

```

gattctgatg tcatgcaaaa ttatTTgtA ttggcagaca atggttccta caagcaagtG 840
tgtactgttg tggatttgct gcttgcatac ttcttaggaa catactgaaa 900
gagttatggta ctaataagtc taaagttgtA acagtgtcaa ttgattacca tagcataaat 960
tttatgactt ggTTTGAAGA tggcattttt aaacatgtt atccacagct tcAA 1014

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 5
<211> LENGTH: 909
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Infectious bronchitis virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

```

tcagcatgga cgtgtggta taatatgcct gaactttata aagttcagaa ttgtgttatG 60
gaaccttgcA acattcctaa ttatggtGtt ggaatAGCGt tgccaaGTgg tattatgtA 120
aatgtggcaa agtatacaca actctgtcaa taccttgcA aaacaacaat gtgtgtaccG 180
cataatatgc gagtaatgca tttggagct ggaagtgcA aaggagtggt gccaggtAGt 240
actgttctta aacaatggct cccagaaggG acactccttg tcgataatga tattgtAGAC 300
tatgtgtctg atgcacatgt ttctgtgttt tcagattgcA ataaatataa gacagAGcac 360
aagtttgcA ttgtgtatc tgatATgtat acagacaatG attcaaaaAG aaAGcatgAA 420
ggcgtgtatG ocaataatgg caatgtgcA gtttcatat atctctcaag ttttcttcgt 480
aataatttgg ctcttaggtgg tagttttgtC gtaaaaAGtGA cagagacaAG ttggcAcgAA 540
gttttatatG acattgcaca ggattgtgcA tggGGacAA tgTTTGTAC agcAGtGAat 600
gcctcttctt cagaAGcatt ctGattttgtgtt gttAattttt tgggtgcAAG tgAAAAGGTT 660
aagggttagtG gaaaaACGCT gcACGCAAAT tatAtAtttt ggAGGAATTG taAttAtttA 720
caaACCTCTG ctTAAGTGTat atttgacGtt gctAAGTTG atttgAGattt gaaAGCAACG 780
ccagttgtta atttgAAAAC tgaacAAAG acAGACTTAG tctttAattt aAttaAGtGT 840
ggtaagttac tggtaAGAGA tggTggtaAC acctcttttA ctAGtGACTC ttttGtGtGt 900
actatgtAG 909

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 145
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Infectious bronchitis virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

Ser	Lys	Gly	His	Glu	Thr	Glu	Glu	Val	Asp	Ala	Val	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ser
1				5		10					15				
Leu	Cys	Ser	Phe	Ala	Val	Asp	Pro	Ala	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Tyr	Val
	20				25						30				
Ala	Ala	Gly	Asn	Gln	Pro	Leu	Gly	Asn	Cys	Val	Lys	Met	Leu	Thr	Val
		35		40							45				
His	Asn	Gly	Ser	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ile	Thr	Ser	Lys	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro
	50		55		60										
Asp	Gln	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ser	Val	Cys	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Ala
65		70			75						80				
His	Ile	Ala	His	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ala	Asn	Leu	Asp	Gly	Arg	Cys	Gln	
	85		90		95										
Phe	Lys	Gly	Ser	Phe	Val	Gln	Ile	Pro	Thr	Thr	Glu	Lys	Asp	Pro	Val
	100			105							110				
Gly	Phe	Cys	Leu	Arg	Asn	Lys	Val	Cys	Thr	Val	Cys	Gln	Cys	Trp	Ile

US 10,130,701 B2

81**82**

-continued

115 120 125

Gly Tyr Gly Cys Gln Cys Asp Ser Leu Arg Gln Pro Lys Pro Ser Val
 130 135 140

Gln
 145

<210> SEQ ID NO 7
 <211> LENGTH: 521
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Infectious bronchitis virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

Gly Thr Gly Leu Phe Lys Ile Cys Asn Lys Glu Phe Ser Gly Val His
 1 5 10 15

Pro Ala Tyr Ala Val Thr Thr Lys Ala Leu Ala Ala Thr Tyr Lys Val
 20 25 30

Asn Asp Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Val Asn Val Glu Ala Gly Ser Glu Ile
 35 40 45

Thr Tyr Lys His Leu Ile Ser Leu Leu Gly Phe Lys Met Ser Val Asn
 50 55 60

Val Glu Gly Cys His Asn Met Phe Ile Thr Arg Asp Glu Ala Ile Arg
 65 70 75 80

Asn Val Arg Gly Trp Val Gly Phe Asp Val Glu Ala Thr His Ala Cys
 85 90 95

Gly Thr Asn Ile Gly Thr Asn Leu Pro Phe Gln Val Gly Phe Ser Thr
 100 105 110

Gly Ala Asp Phe Val Val Thr Pro Glu Gly Leu Val Asp Thr Ser Ile
 115 120 125

Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Pro Val Asn Ser Lys Ala Pro Pro Gly Glu Gln
 130 135 140

Phe Asn His Leu Arg Ala Leu Phe Lys Ser Ala Lys Pro Trp His Val
 145 150 155 160

Val Arg Pro Arg Ile Val Gln Met Leu Ala Asp Asn Leu Cys Asn Val
 165 170 175

Ser Asp Cys Val Val Phe Val Thr Trp Cys His Gly Leu Glu Leu Thr
 180 185 190

Thr Leu Arg Tyr Phe Val Lys Ile Gly Lys Asp Gln Val Cys Ser Cys
 195 200 205

Gly Ser Arg Ala Thr Thr Phe Asn Ser His Thr Gln Ala Tyr Ala Cys
 210 215 220

Trp Lys His Cys Leu Gly Phe Asp Phe Val Tyr Asn Pro Leu Leu Val
 225 230 235 240

Asp Ile Gln Gln Trp Gly Tyr Ser Gly Asn Leu Gln Phe Asn His Asp
 245 250 255

Leu His Cys Asn Val His Gly His Ala His Val Ala Ser Ala Asp Ala
 260 265 270

Ile Met Thr Arg Cys Leu Ala Ile Asn Asn Ala Phe Cys Gln Asp Val
 275 280 285

Asn Trp Asp Leu Thr Tyr Pro His Ile Ala Asn Glu Asp Glu Val Asn
 290 295 300

Ser Ser Cys Arg Tyr Leu Gln Arg Met Tyr Leu Asn Ala Cys Val Asp
 305 310 315 320

Ala Leu Lys Val Asn Val Val Tyr Asp Ile Gly Asn Pro Lys Gly Ile
 325 330 335

-continued

Lys Cys Val Arg Arg Gly Asp Leu Asn Phe Arg Phe Tyr Asp Lys Asn
340 345 350

Pro Ile Val Pro Asn Val Lys Gln Phe Glu Tyr Asp Tyr Asn Gln His
355 360 365

Lys Asp Lys Phe Ala Asp Gly Leu Cys Met Phe Trp Asn Cys Asn Val
370 375 380

Asp Cys Tyr Pro Asp Asn Ser Leu Val Cys Arg Tyr Asp Thr Arg Asn
385 390 395 400

Leu Ser Val Phe Asn Leu Pro Gly Cys Asn Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr Val
405 410 415

Asn Lys His Ala Phe His Thr Pro Lys Phe Asp Arg Thr Ser Phe Arg
420 425 430

Asn Leu Lys Ala Met Pro Phe Phe Tyr Asp Ser Ser Pro Cys Glu
435 440 445

Thr Ile Gln Leu Asp Gly Val Ala Gln Asp Leu Val Ser Leu Ala Thr
450 455 460

Lys Asp Cys Ile Thr Lys Cys Asn Ile Gly Gly Ala Val Cys Lys Lys
465 470 475 480

His Ala Gln Met Tyr Ala Asp Phe Val Thr Ser Tyr Asn Ala Ala Val
485 490 495

Thr Ala Gly Phe Thr Phe Trp Val Thr Asn Asn Phe Asn Pro Tyr Asn
500 505 510

Leu Trp Lys Ser Phe Ser Ala Leu Gln
515 520

<210> SEQ_ID NO 8
<211> LENGTH: 338
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Infectious bronchitis virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

Ser Ile Asp Asn Ile Ala Tyr Asn Met Tyr Lys Gly Gly His Tyr Asp
1 5 10 15

Ala Ile Ala Gly Glu Met Pro Thr Ile Val Thr Gly Asp Lys Val Phe
20 25 30

Val Ile Asp Gln Gly Val Glu Lys Ala Val Phe Phe Asn Gln Thr Ile
35 40 45

Leu Pro Thr Ser Val Ala Phe Glu Leu Tyr Ala Lys Arg Asn Ile Arg
50 55 60

Thr Leu Pro Asn Asn Arg Ile Leu Lys Gly Leu Gly Val Asp Val Thr
65 70 75 80

Asn Gly Phe Val Ile Trp Asp Tyr Thr Asn Gln Thr Pro Leu Tyr Arg
85 90 95

Asn Thr Val Lys Val Cys Ala Tyr Thr Asp Ile Glu Pro Asn Gly Leu
100 105 110

Ile Val Leu Tyr Asp Asp Arg Tyr Gly Asp Tyr Gln Ser Phe Leu Ala
115 120 125

Ala Asp Asn Ala Val Leu Val Ser Thr Gln Cys Tyr Lys Arg Tyr Ser
130 135 140

Tyr Val Glu Ile Pro Ser Asn Leu Leu Val Gln Asn Gly Ile Pro Leu
145 150 155 160

Lys Asp Gly Ala Asn Leu Tyr Val Tyr Lys Arg Val Asn Gly Ala Phe
165 170 175

Val Thr Leu Pro Asn Thr Leu Asn Thr Gln Gly Arg Ser Tyr Glu Thr
180 185 190

-continued

Phe Glu Pro Arg Ser Asp Val Glu Arg Asp Phe Leu Asp Met Ser Glu
 195 200 205

Glu Ser Phe Val Glu Lys Tyr Gly Lys Glu Leu Gly Leu Gln His Ile
 210 215 220

Leu Tyr Gly Glu Val Asp Lys Pro Gln Leu Gly Gly Leu His Thr Val
 225 230 235 240

Ile Gly Met Cys Arg Leu Leu Arg Ala Asn Lys Leu Asn Ala Lys Ser
 245 250 255

Val Thr Asn Ser Asp Ser Asp Val Met Gln Asn Tyr Phe Val Leu Ala
 260 265 270

Asp Asn Gly Ser Tyr Lys Gln Val Cys Thr Val Val Asp Leu Leu Leu
 275 280 285

Asp Asp Phe Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg Asn Ile Leu Lys Glu Tyr Gly Thr
 290 295 300

Asn Lys Ser Lys Val Val Thr Val Ser Ile Asp Tyr His Ser Ile Asn
 305 310 315 320

Phe Met Thr Trp Phe Glu Asp Gly Ile Ile Lys Thr Cys Tyr Pro Gln
 325 330 335

Leu Gln

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 302
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Infectious bronchitis virus

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

Ser Ala Trp Thr Cys Gly Tyr Asn Met Pro Glu Leu Tyr Lys Val Gln
 1 5 10 15

Asn Cys Val Met Glu Pro Cys Asn Ile Pro Asn Tyr Gly Val Gly Ile
 20 25 30

Ala Leu Pro Ser Gly Ile Met Met Asn Val Ala Lys Tyr Thr Gln Leu
 35 40 45

Cys Gln Tyr Leu Ser Lys Thr Thr Met Cys Val Pro His Asn Met Arg
 50 55 60

Val Met His Phe Gly Ala Gly Ser Asp Lys Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Ser
 65 70 75 80

Thr Val Leu Lys Gln Trp Leu Pro Glu Gly Thr Leu Leu Val Asp Asn
 85 90 95

Asp Ile Val Asp Tyr Val Ser Asp Ala His Val Ser Val Leu Ser Asp
 100 105 110

Cys Asn Lys Tyr Lys Thr Glu His Lys Phe Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Asp
 115 120 125

Met Tyr Thr Asp Asn Asp Ser Lys Arg Lys His Glu Gly Val Ile Ala
 130 135 140

Asn Asn Gly Asn Asp Asp Val Phe Ile Tyr Leu Ser Ser Phe Leu Arg
 145 150 155 160

Asn Asn Leu Ala Leu Gly Gly Ser Phe Ala Val Lys Val Thr Glu Thr
 165 170 175

Ser Trp His Glu Val Leu Tyr Asp Ile Ala Gln Asp Cys Ala Trp Trp
 180 185 190

Thr Met Phe Cys Thr Ala Val Asn Ala Ser Ser Ser Glu Ala Phe Leu
 195 200 205

Val Gly Val Asn Tyr Leu Gly Ala Ser Glu Lys Val Lys Val Ser Gly
 210 215 220

-continued

Lys Thr Leu His Ala Asn Tyr Ile Phe Trp Arg Asn Cys Asn Tyr Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Thr Ser Ala Tyr Ser Ile Phe Asp Val Ala Lys Phe Asp Leu Arg
 245 250 255
 Leu Lys Ala Thr Pro Val Val Asn Leu Lys Thr Glu Gln Lys Thr Asp
 260 265 270
 Leu Val Phe Asn Leu Ile Lys Cys Gly Lys Leu Leu Val Arg Asp Val
 275 280 285
 Gly Asn Thr Ser Phe Thr Ser Asp Ser Phe Val Cys Thr Met
 290 295 300

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
<211> LENGTH: 145
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Mutated Nsp10 sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

Ser Lys Gly His Glu Thr Glu Glu Val Asp Ala Val Gly Ile Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Cys Ser Phe Ala Val Asp Pro Ala Asp Thr Tyr Cys Lys Tyr Val
 20 25 30
 Ala Ala Gly Asn Gln Pro Leu Gly Asn Cys Val Lys Met Leu Thr Val
 35 40 45
 His Asn Gly Ser Gly Phe Ala Ile Thr Ser Lys Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro
 50 55 60
 Asp Gln Asp Ser Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Cys Leu Tyr Cys Arg Ala
 65 70 75 80
 His Ile Ala His Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Asn Leu Asp Gly Arg Cys Gln
 85 90 95
 Phe Lys Gly Ser Phe Val Gln Ile Pro Thr Thr Glu Lys Asp Pro Val
 100 105 110
 Gly Phe Cys Leu Arg Asn Lys Val Cys Thr Val Cys Gln Cys Trp Ile
 115 120 125
 Gly Tyr Gly Cys Gln Cys Asp Ser Leu Arg Gln Pro Lys Pro Ser Val
 130 135 140

Gln
 145

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
<211> LENGTH: 521
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Mutated Nsp14 sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

Gly Thr Gly Leu Phe Lys Ile Cys Asn Lys Glu Phe Ser Gly Val His
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Ala Tyr Ala Val Thr Thr Lys Ala Leu Ala Ala Thr Tyr Lys Val
 20 25 30
 Asn Asp Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Val Asn Val Glu Ala Gly Ser Glu Ile
 35 40 45
 Thr Tyr Lys His Leu Ile Ser Leu Leu Gly Phe Lys Met Ser Val Asn
 50 55 60
 Val Glu Gly Cys His Asn Met Phe Ile Thr Arg Asp Glu Ala Ile Arg

US 10,130,701 B2

89**90**

-continued

65	70	75	80
Asn Val Arg Gly Trp Val Gly Phe Asp Val Glu Ala Thr His Ala Cys			
85	90	95	
Gly Thr Asn Ile Gly Thr Asn Leu Pro Phe Gln Val Gly Phe Ser Thr			
100	105	110	
Gly Ala Asp Phe Val Val Thr Pro Glu Gly Leu Val Asp Thr Ser Ile			
115	120	125	
Gly Asn Asn Phe Glu Pro Val Asn Ser Lys Ala Pro Pro Gly Glu Gln			
130	135	140	
Phe Asn His Leu Arg Ala Leu Phe Lys Ser Ala Lys Pro Trp His Val			
145	150	155	160
Val Arg Pro Arg Ile Val Gln Met Leu Ala Asp Asn Leu Cys Asn Val			
165	170	175	
Ser Asp Cys Val Val Phe Val Thr Trp Cys His Gly Leu Glu Leu Thr			
180	185	190	
Thr Leu Arg Tyr Phe Val Lys Ile Gly Lys Asp Gln Val Cys Ser Cys			
195	200	205	
Gly Ser Arg Ala Thr Thr Phe Asn Ser His Thr Gln Ala Tyr Ala Cys			
210	215	220	
Trp Lys His Cys Leu Gly Phe Asp Phe Val Tyr Asn Pro Leu Leu Val			
225	230	235	240
Asp Ile Gln Gln Trp Gly Tyr Ser Gly Asn Leu Gln Phe Asn His Asp			
245	250	255	
Leu His Cys Asn Val His Gly His Ala His Val Ala Ser Ala Asp Ala			
260	265	270	
Ile Met Thr Arg Cys Leu Ala Ile Asn Asn Ala Phe Cys Gln Asp Val			
275	280	285	
Asn Trp Asp Leu Thr Tyr Pro His Ile Ala Asn Glu Asp Glu Val Asn			
290	295	300	
Ser Ser Cys Arg Tyr Leu Gln Arg Met Tyr Leu Asn Ala Cys Val Asp			
305	310	315	320
Ala Leu Lys Val Asn Val Val Tyr Asp Ile Gly Asn Pro Lys Gly Ile			
325	330	335	
Lys Cys Val Arg Arg Gly Asp Leu Asn Phe Arg Phe Tyr Asp Lys Asn			
340	345	350	
Pro Ile Val Pro Asn Val Lys Gln Phe Glu Tyr Asp Tyr Asn Gln His			
355	360	365	
Lys Asp Lys Phe Ala Asp Gly Leu Cys Met Phe Trp Asn Cys Asn Val			
370	375	380	
Asp Cys Tyr Pro Asp Asn Ser Leu Leu Cys Arg Tyr Asp Thr Arg Asn			
385	390	395	400
Leu Ser Val Phe Asn Leu Pro Gly Cys Asn Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr Val			
405	410	415	
Asn Lys His Ala Phe His Thr Pro Lys Phe Asp Arg Thr Ser Phe Arg			
420	425	430	
Asn Leu Lys Ala Met Pro Phe Phe Tyr Asp Ser Ser Pro Cys Glu			
435	440	445	
Thr Ile Gln Leu Asp Gly Val Ala Gln Asp Leu Val Ser Leu Ala Thr			
450	455	460	
Lys Asp Cys Ile Thr Lys Cys Asn Ile Gly Gly Ala Val Cys Lys Lys			
465	470	475	480
His Ala Gln Met Tyr Ala Asp Phe Val Thr Ser Tyr Asn Ala Ala Val			
485	490	495	

-continued

Thr Ala Gly Phe Thr Phe Trp Val Thr Asn Asn Phe Asn Pro Tyr Asn
 500 505 510

Leu Trp Lys Ser Phe Ser Ala Leu Gln
 515 520

<210> SEQ_ID NO 12
 <211> LENGTH: 338
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Mutated Nsp15 sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Ser Ile Asp Asn Ile Ala Tyr Asn Met Tyr Lys Gly Gly His Tyr Asp
 1 5 10 15

Ala Ile Ala Gly Glu Met Pro Thr Ile Val Thr Gly Asp Lys Val Phe
 20 25 30

Val Ile Asp Gln Gly Val Glu Lys Ala Val Phe Phe Asn Gln Thr Ile
 35 40 45

Leu Pro Thr Ser Val Ala Phe Glu Leu Tyr Ala Lys Arg Asn Ile Arg
 50 55 60

Thr Leu Pro Asn Asn Arg Ile Leu Lys Gly Leu Gly Val Asp Val Thr
 65 70 75 80

Asn Gly Phe Val Ile Trp Asp Tyr Thr Asn Gln Thr Pro Leu Tyr Arg
 85 90 95

Asn Thr Val Lys Val Cys Ala Tyr Thr Asp Ile Glu Pro Asn Gly Leu
 100 105 110

Ile Val Leu Tyr Asp Asp Arg Tyr Gly Asp Tyr Gln Ser Phe Leu Ala
 115 120 125

Ala Asp Asn Ala Val Leu Val Ser Thr Gln Cys Tyr Lys Arg Tyr Ser
 130 135 140

Tyr Val Glu Ile Pro Ser Asn Leu Leu Val Gln Asn Gly Ile Pro Leu
 145 150 155 160

Lys Asp Gly Ala Asn Leu Tyr Val Tyr Lys Arg Val Asn Gly Ala Phe
 165 170 175

Val Thr Leu Pro Asn Thr Ile Asn Thr Gln Gly Arg Ser Tyr Glu Thr
 180 185 190

Phe Glu Pro Arg Ser Asp Val Glu Arg Asp Phe Leu Asp Met Ser Glu
 195 200 205

Glu Ser Phe Val Glu Lys Tyr Gly Lys Glu Leu Gly Leu Gln His Ile
 210 215 220

Leu Tyr Gly Glu Val Asp Lys Pro Gln Leu Gly Gly Leu His Thr Val
 225 230 235 240

Ile Gly Met Cys Arg Leu Leu Arg Ala Asn Lys Leu Asn Ala Lys Ser
 245 250 255

Val Thr Asn Ser Asp Ser Asp Val Met Gln Asn Tyr Phe Val Leu Ala
 260 265 270

Asp Asn Gly Ser Tyr Lys Gln Val Cys Thr Val Val Asp Leu Leu Leu
 275 280 285

Asp Asp Phe Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg Asn Ile Leu Lys Glu Tyr Gly Thr
 290 295 300

Asn Lys Ser Lys Val Val Thr Val Ser Ile Asp Tyr His Ser Ile Asn
 305 310 315 320

Phe Met Thr Trp Phe Glu Asp Gly Ile Ile Lys Thr Cys Tyr Pro Gln
 325 330 335

-continued

Leu Gln

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
<211> LENGTH: 302
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Mutated Nsp16 sequence
<400> SEQUENCE: 13

Ser Ala Trp Thr Cys Gly Tyr Asn Met Pro Glu Leu Tyr Lys Val Gln
1 5 10 15

Asn Cys Val Met Glu Pro Cys Asn Ile Pro Asn Tyr Gly Val Gly Ile
20 25 30

Ala Leu Pro Ser Gly Ile Met Met Asn Val Ala Lys Tyr Thr Gln Leu
35 40 45

Cys Gln Tyr Leu Ser Lys Thr Thr Met Cys Val Pro His Asn Met Arg
50 55 60

Val Met His Phe Gly Ala Gly Ser Asp Lys Gly Val Ala Pro Gly Ser
65 70 75 80

Thr Val Leu Lys Gln Trp Leu Pro Glu Gly Thr Leu Leu Val Asp Asn
85 90 95

Asp Ile Val Asp Tyr Val Ser Asp Ala His Val Ser Val Leu Ser Asp
100 105 110

Cys Asn Lys Tyr Lys Thr Glu His Lys Phe Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Asp
115 120 125

Met Tyr Thr Asp Asn Asp Ser Lys Arg Lys His Glu Gly Val Ile Ala
130 135 140

Asn Asn Gly Asn Asp Asp Val Phe Ile Tyr Leu Ser Ser Phe Leu Arg
145 150 155 160

Asn Asn Leu Ala Leu Gly Gly Ser Phe Ala Val Lys Val Thr Glu Thr
165 170 175

Ser Trp His Glu Val Leu Tyr Asp Ile Ala Gln Asp Cys Ala Trp Trp
180 185 190

Thr Met Phe Cys Thr Ala Val Asn Ala Ser Ser Ser Glu Ala Phe Leu
195 200 205

Ile Gly Val Asn Tyr Leu Gly Ala Ser Glu Lys Val Lys Val Ser Gly
210 215 220

Lys Thr Leu His Ala Asn Tyr Ile Phe Trp Arg Asn Cys Asn Tyr Leu
225 230 235 240

Gln Thr Ser Ala Tyr Ser Ile Phe Asp Val Ala Lys Phe Asp Leu Arg
245 250 255

Leu Lys Ala Thr Pro Val Val Asn Leu Lys Thr Glu Gln Lys Thr Asp
260 265 270

Leu Val Phe Asn Leu Ile Lys Cys Gly Lys Leu Leu Val Arg Asp Val
275 280 285

Gly Asn Thr Ser Phe Thr Ser Asp Ser Phe Val Cys Thr Met
290 295 300

The invention claimed is:

1. A live, attenuated coronavirus comprising a variant replicase gene encoding polyproteins comprising a mutation in one or both of non-structural protein(s) nsp-10 and nsp-14, wherein the variant replicase gene encodes a protein comprising an amino acid mutation of Pro to Leu at the position corresponding to position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6, and/or wherein the variant replicase gene encodes a protein

60 comprising an amino acid mutation of Val to Leu at the position corresponding to position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7.

2. The coronavirus according to claim 1 wherein the variant replicase gene encodes a protein comprising one or more amino acid mutations selected from:

an amino acid mutation of Leu to Ile at the position corresponding to position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8; and

95

an amino acid mutation of Val to Ile at the position corresponding to position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

3. The coronavirus according to claim **1** wherein the replicase gene encodes a protein comprising the amino acid mutations Val to Leu at the position corresponding to position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7; Leu to Ile at the position corresponding to position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8; and Val to Ile at the position corresponding to position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

4. The coronavirus according to claim **1** wherein the replicase gene encodes a protein comprising the amino acid mutations Pro to Leu at the position corresponding to position 85 of SEQ ID NO: 6; Val to Leu at the position corresponding to position 393 of SEQ ID NO: 7; Leu to Ile at the position corresponding to position 183 of SEQ ID NO: 8; and Val to Ile at the position corresponding to position 209 of SEQ ID NO: 9.

5. The coronavirus according to claim **1** wherein the replicase gene comprises at least one nucleotide substitution selected from:

C to Tat nucleotide position 12137; and

G to C at nucleotide position 18114;

compared to the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1;

and optionally, comprises one or more nucleotide substitutions selected from T to A at nucleotide position 19047; and

G to A at nucleotide position 20139;

compared to the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1.

6. The coronavirus according to claim **1** which is an infectious bronchitis virus (IBV).

7. The coronavirus according to claim **1** which is IBV M41.

8. The coronavirus according to claim **7**, which comprises an S protein at least, part of which is from an IBV serotype other than M41.

9. The coronavirus according to claim **8**, wherein the S1 subunit is from an IBV serotype other than M41.

10. The coronavirus according to claim **8**, wherein the S protein is from an IBV serotype other than M41.

11. The coronavirus according to claim **1** which has reduced pathogenicity compared to a coronavirus expressing a corresponding wild-type replicase, wherein the virus is capable of replicating without being pathogenic to the embryo when administered to an embryonated egg.

96

12. A variant replicase gene as defined in claim **1**.

13. A protein encoded by a variant coronavirus replicase gene according to claim **12**.

14. A plasmid comprising a replicase gene according to claim **12**.

15. A method for making the coronavirus according to claim **1** which comprises the following steps:

(i) transfecting a plasmid according to claim **14** into a host cell;

(ii) infecting the host cell with a recombinant virus comprising the genome of a coronavirus strain with a replicase gene;

(iii) allowing homologous recombination to occur between the replicase gene sequences in the plasmid and the corresponding sequences in the recombinant virus genome to produce a modified replicase gene; and

(iv) selecting for recombinant virus comprising the modified replicase gene.

16. The method according to claim **15**, wherein the recombinant virus is a vaccinia virus.

17. The method according to claim **15** which also includes the step:

(v) recovering recombinant coronavirus comprising the modified replicase gene from the DNA from the recombinant virus from step (iv).

18. A cell capable of producing a coronavirus according to claim **1**.

19. A vaccine comprising a coronavirus according to claim **1** and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20. A method for treating and/or preventing a disease in a subject which comprises the step of administering a vaccine according to claim **19** to the subject.

21. The method of claim **20**, wherein the disease is infectious bronchitis (IB).

22. The method according to claim **20** wherein the method of administration is selected from the group consisting of; eye drop administration, intranasal administration, drinking water administration, post-hatch injection and in ovo injection.

23. The method according to claim **21** wherein the administration is in ovo vaccination.

24. A method for producing a vaccine according to claim **19**, which comprises the step of infecting a cell according to claim **18** with a coronavirus according to claim **1**.

25. The coronavirus according to claim **1**, further comprising a mutation in one or both of nsp-15 and nsp-16.

* * * * *